FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

XX. FAYETTEVILLE, N. C. WEDNESDAY EVENING, AUGUST 16, 1837. [NO. 1054.

AND PUBLISHED, WEEKLY,
Edward J. Hale,
annum, if paid in advance;
during the year of subscrip-
50 at the end of the year.

EMENTS inserted for sixty cents
he first, and thirty cents for each
ication. Advertisers are requested
er of insertions desired, or they
ill forbid, and charged accord

Editor must be post paid.

ber has on hand a few *Fine* and
ATS, which he will sell low for
A. M. CAMPBELL.
53 3t.

SUBSCRIBER
ing from the Landing a general as-
LEATHER, which he offers to
, consisting of Skirting, Harness,
ather, large and stout wax Calf
wax and grain Upper, Binding,
ling Skins.
assortment of Ladies' and Gentle-
AND SHOES, which he warrants
quality.
ring carried on as usual.
B. BEACH.
ug. 9, 1837. 53tf.

R & PATTEN,
5, *Water street, New York,*
ved their Fall Supply of BOOTS
S, which they offer for sale on rea-
consisting of
t Russett plantation Brogans,
black Brogans and Shoes,
n's fine calf and kip Brogans,
s' heavy russett & black Brogans,
n's fine calf sewed and pegged
es,
o kip sewed and pegged Shoes,
o fine calf sewed & pegged Boots,
o stout pegged and water proof
ts,
o fine kid, morocco & seal Pumps,
dies' fine and low priced kid and
rocco Shoes and Bootees,
o fine kid and prunella Slippers,
s' bound Bootees and Shoes,
uths' bound do do do.
sses' and children's Shoes & Boot-
—*Also*—
w priced black and drab fur Hats,
lack and drab wool Hats.
37. 53 3w.

NOTICE.
ribers having obtained Letters of
ation on the Estate of Duncan Mc-
he last County Court of Montgome-
first Monday of July inst., do here-
ersons having claims against said es-
them for payment, properly au-
within the time prescribed by law, or
be plead in bar of a recovery.—
ed to the Estate are requested to
iate payment, or they will be pro-
t according to law.
LIZA McRAE, Adm'rx.
ANIEL McRAE, and
LEX'R LITTLE, } Adm'rs.
37. 53 5w.

Dollars Reward.
Y from the Subscriber, on Monday,
f July, two Negroes of the following
negro woman, about thirty-five or
age, by the name of ELIZA; she has
exion for a negro, about the common
quickly, and is a smart and intelli
she has been accustomed to waiting
She has a very large head of hair,
h.
on BEN, sometimes called Abel, a
about 27 years of age; he is lame in
and is a little cross eyed. He is slow
with a smiling countenance; he re-
dian in appearance. It is expected
goes will make for Currituck coun-
olina, as they were both from that
the woman several years ago runa
taken up and put in jail at Raleigh;
enty dollars reward for their ap
delivery to me, near Cheraw, and
expenses, or for their delivery in a-
h or North Carolina, so I may get
dollars for either of them.
THOS. G. ELLERBE.
o, August 1, 1837. 53-4t.

lvania University.
CAL DEPARTMENT.
ees having re-organized this Depart-
he Institution, by the re-appointment
bers of the former Faculty; the elec-
EBERLE, MITCHELL and CROSS,
rs in the Medical College of Ohio;
ion of an Adjunct Professorship of
d Surgery, the Lectures will com-
ual, on the first Monday of Novem-
following Faculty:
Surgery, by B. W. Dudley, M. D.,
r, and James M. Bush, M. D., Ad-
ofessor.
Medicine and Medical Jurisprudence,
s C. Cross, M D.
Practice, by John Eberle, M D.
d the Diseases of Women and Chil-
Wm. H. Richardson, M. D.
ica and Medical Botany, by Charles
t, M. D.
d Pharmacy, by Thomas D. Mitch-
D.
e Teachers will lecture daily—Sab-
ted. The fees of the entire course,
atriculation and the use of the Libra-
05. The Graduation fee, $20.
of all solvent State Banks, will be re-
e Faculty.
order of the Faculty,
JAMES C. CROSS, Dean.
7. 52-11w

ing House to Rent.
VENIENT and pleasantly situated
ng, on Gillespie street, for rent, and
given on the 1st of October next.
C. P. MALLETT.
1837. 51-tf.

For Rent.
ORE at present occupied by Mr. P. I.
hast, on Hay street, will be rented for
Possession given on the 1st September
terms, apply to
THOS. SANDFORD & CO.
1837. 51tf

Notice to Land Buyers.
THE Subscriber intending to remove to the West, offers for sale the following LANDS, lying on Cape Fear River, in the County of Cumberland, thirty miles above Fayetteville, viz:
400 acres, two miles above Fox's Island,
330 do one mile below McNeill's Ferry,
230 do two do. above Averasborough,
4000 do Piney Land, including his Dwelling, on which is a Saw and Grist Mill, and within four miles of Cape Fear river.
All or any part of the above Land will be sold to suit purchasers, and the payment made easy. The Land will be shewn at any time by the Subscriber.
DUSHEE SHAW.
July 27, 1837. 52 3m.

NEW BOOKS.
WASHINGTON IRVING'S ROCKY MOUNTAINS, or adventures in the Far West; Bulwer's Athens, its rise and fall; Tuggs at Ramsgate, by the author of the Pickwick Papers; Crichton, by the author of Rookwood; Travels in Egypt, Arabia Petræ, and the Holy Land; Victims of Society, by the Countess of Blessington; Missouri Harmony; Ruled Paper, &c.
Just received by
E. J. HALE.
August 1, 1837.

For Sale.
25 HHDS. Porto Rico SUGAR,
175 bags Rio, Laguira and P. Rico Coffee,
10 do. Java ditto,
45 hhds. Molasses,
3000 bushels Liverpool Salt,
500 sacks ditto,
1000 bushels Alum Salt,
50 sacks Liverpool Blown Salt,
By CHARLES T. HAIGH.
August 2, 1837. 52-4w

For Sale,
10 bbls. St. Croix SUGAR,
5 bbls. treble refined Loaf SUGAR,
5 Do. double do do do
5 Do. single do do do
1 Chest fresh Hyson TEA,
1 Do. black do
3 bbls. Cider Vinegar,
12 old English Dairy Cheese,
10 half bbls. No. 1 Mackerel,
3 quintals Cod Fish,
10 boxes, 2 doz. each, old Madeira Wine,
10 baskets *superior* Champagne,
2 casks London Porter,
5 doz. old Port Wine,
3 qr. casks Teneriffe Wine,
3 qr. do Sicily Madeira do.
20 bbls. calcined Plaster Paris,—by
JNO. HUSKE & SON, *Green street.*
July 19, 1837. 50tf.

100 pieces heavy Cotton Bagging,
For sale by
JOHN McARN.
July 22. 51tf.

State of North Carolina,
CUMBERLAND COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, June Term, 1837.
Charles P. Mallett, vs. William Locke. } ORIGINAL ATTACHMENT.
No Goods or Chattels, Lands or Tenements to be found in my Bailiwick, summoned Robert McRackan as Garnishee.
IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendant, William Locke, has removed beyond the limits of this State, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him, it is therefore *Ordered by the said Court,* that publication be made in the *Fayetteville Observer,* for six weeks, successively, that unless the said Defendant be and appear before the Justices of our said Court, on the first Monday in September next, and then and there replevy, plead, answer or demur to the Plaintiff's claim, judgment pro confesso will be taken against him for the amount thereof, and the amount condemned in the hands of the Garnishee.
Witness, John L. Atkins, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the first Monday of June, A. D. 1837.
[51 6t.] JOHN L. ATKINS, Cl'k.

$25 Reward.
RANAWAY from the Subscriber, living in Abbeville District, S. C. in the month of May last, a negro man named SIMON, about 26 years of age, rather stout and chunky, copper coloured, formerly the property of Jonathan Jessop, of Fayetteville N. C. He has been seen lately in the neighborhood of Bryant Wright's, in Cumberland county, and will no doubt be found in that neighborhood, or about Fayetteville. The above reward will be paid for his delivery to Neill Johnson, of Fayetteville, or to the Subscriber.
THOS. L. WHITLOCK.
Abbeville District, S. C., July 25, 1837. 52tf

State of North Carolina.
ANSON COUNTY.
Superior Court of Equity, Spring Term, 1837.
Thomas Hubbard and wife Nancy, vs. Moses Moore and wife Elizabeth and others. }
PETITION FOR SALE OF REAL ESTATE.
IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Lewis Melton and wife Rebecca, Harmon Adams and wife Rachel, Lewis Graves and wife Miriam, Philip May and wife Susanna, Jonathan May and wife Catharine, Willie Mangrum, and Thomas Lewis, defendants in the above case, reside beyond the limits of this State, *It is therefore Ordered,* That publication be made in the *Fayetteville Observer,* for six successive weeks, in order that the defendants may appear before the Hon'ble the Judge of the Court of Equity, for the County of Anson, at the Court House in Wadesborough, on the 2d Monday in September next, then and there to show cause, if any they can, why the prayer of the Petitioners should not be granted, otherwise the petition will be taken pro confesso as to them, and heard ex parte.
Witness, *William E. Troy,* Cl'k and Master of said Court of Equity, at Office, in Wadesboro', the 2d Monday of March, A. D., 1837, and in the 62d year of American Independence.
(52 6w.) WM. E. TROY, C. M. E.

50 HHDS. Prime MOLASSES,
For sale by
GEO. McNEILL.
July 31, 1837. 52 4w

Committed,
TO the Jail of Robeson County, on the 27th of July, a negro man who calls himself JIM, about 21 years of age, five feet 8 or 10 inches high, very dark complexion, and says he belongs to Mr. James Kelly, of Cumberland County. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take said negro away, or he will be dealt with as the law directs.
JNO. A. ROWLAND, *Jailor.*
Lumberton, August 1, 1837. 52-tf

J. A. Pleasants, M. D.
Dentist,
WILL be in Fayetteville shortly; he has just returned from Europe, and has a fine collection of beautiful TEETH.
February 9, 1837. 27tf

$25 REWARD,
WILL be paid to any person who will lodge my man DICK, in any jail in the State. Dick is a Brick-Layer and Plasterer by trade, and has worked in most of the Counties in the Eastern part of the State. He is a stout black fellow, about 26 years of age, and plausible in his carriage.
WM. H. BEATTY.
Bladen, May 30, 1837. 43-tf.

NOTICE.
THE subscriber gives notice to all whom it may concern, in shipping, receiving, and paying freights on the Cape Fear between Wilmington and Fayetteville, that he is compelled to raise the price or lay up his Boats. By a careful examination of the business of the steam boats on our river, the Proprietors all agree, that there is nothing made at the prices of carrying. The expenses of the Boats are paid monthly; the Tolls increase to an enormous amount and must be paid. After working twelve months, by the most rigid economy the Boat Owners are satisfied by fair experiment, they cannot make a surplus sufficient to repair the boats. This is the season that the merchant is preparing to go North to purchase his Goods, and I consider it the proper time to advise him, at what rate I will agree to bring his freights up. I am well prepared to do a part of the carrying trade of the river, having a good Steam Boat, sufficient Tow Boats, convenient Warehouses on the bank of the river, and will receive and forward up and down, freights at the following rates: 25 per cent. on the amount of the freight bill, the bills to be paid when the Goods are delivered—all payments in North Carolina notes.
A well qualified Agent will attend in Fayetteville, to all business of the concern. I wish those persons who suffered by the loss of the John Walker, to observe this notice particularly, as it would be a matter impossible to pay them that loss, without an increase on the rates; also, those persons that have given me the Agency of their Goods, as pay day, twenty-five per cent., exclusive of the tolls, and cash payment, may change the character of our understanding. All now have due notice; ship where you please. I offer no reference, as I have always done a straight business and intend to pursue my old track. Goods will always be forwarded by the first boat.
DOYLE O'HANLON.
July 5, 1837. 48tf.

NOTICE.
THE Subscriber having qualified as Executor to the last Will and Testament of JOHN M. DOBBIN, deceased, hereby notifies all persons indebted to the said Estate, to make *immediate* payment, as further indulgence cannot be given; and all persons having claims against said Estate, to present them within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of a recovery.
JAMES C. DOBBIN, *Executor.*
June 13, 1837. 45tf.

Umbrella Lost.
A BLACK SILK UMBRELLA, with a small black knob, set with pearl, and a small brass plate on the side with "Forbes" engraved on it, was lost on Sunday evening last. The finder will please return it to this office.
May 31, 1837. 43tf.

State of North Carolina,
Cumberland Superior Court of Law, Spring Term, 1837.
Phillip Carroll vs. Algea Carroll. } Petition for Divorce.
IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that an alias subpœna in this case has been regularly issued and returned by the Sheriff of this County "Not to be found," it is therefore *Ordered by the Court,* that proclamation at the Court House door be made by the Sheriff, for the defendant to appear as commanded by the subpœna, and the same having been done, *Ordered* that publication be made in the *No. Carolina Journal* and *Fayetteville Observer,* for the term of three months, according to law, requiring the defendant, Algea Carroll to make her appearance at the next term of this Court, on the 7th Monday after the 4th Monday in September next, and then and there answer, plead or demur to said Petition, or it will be taken pro confesso and heard ex parte.
Witness, Henry W. Ayer, Clerk of said Court, at office, this 25th day of July, A. D. 1837.
(51-3m) HENRY W. AYER.

GRAY'S INVALUABLE
OINTMENT,
FOR the cure of White Swellings, Scrofula and other Tumours, Sore Legs and Ulcers, Old and Fresh Wounds, Sprains and Bruises, Swellings and Inflammations, Scalds and Burns, Women's Sore Breasts, Scald Head, Rheumatic Pains, Chilblains, Tetters, Eruptions, Whitlows, Biles, and external diseases generally.
Price $1 per pot, or $9 per dozen. For sale by
THOS. J. JORDAN,
Green Street.
June 1, 1837. 44tf.

ALL KINDS OF JOB PRINTING,
Expeditiously executed at this Office.

Not Bad.—The Down-Easters are afraid the western prairies will depopulate their timber lands and fishing-towns. The Bangor Whig says, "A gentleman who went west to look up a lot, after alighting at a tavern and getting dinner, asked the landlord if the place was healthy—if he could get a lot of land cheap—how many inhabitants there were, and how long the town had been settled. He was answered that it was very healthy; that a certain lot, 25 by 100, could be had for $26,000; that there were 500 inhabitants, and that the town had been settled five years—the gentleman walked about the town, visited the graveyard, and counted 1600 graves! He ordered his bill, packed up, and left the place as speedily as possible."

The New Orleans Picayune says a gentleman from Virginia was describing his land as being very rich when he was interrupted by a Texan as follows: "Sir, your land is nothing to mine in Texas. Let me tell you some of its qualities. If you plant and hoe a crop of corn once, it will produce a hundred bushels to the acre; if you barely plant it, without ploughing or hoeing, it will produce fifty bushels; and if you don't plant at all, it will raise twenty-five bushels to the acre to a certainty!" The gentleman said he was satisfied, and would not speak further of his land in Virginia.

The following is a translation of an elegant *finale* of a letter received by the last Havre packet.

"Since our last, there is no more variation in the prices of Cotton than in the sentiments with which we have the honor to be

"Your obedient servants,"

Gentleman's Magazine.—We have the first number of the Gentleman's Magazine, published at Philadelphia, and edited by WM. E. BURTON, Esq. It is a most amusing and agreeable miscellany. Indeed, "within the limits of becoming mirth," we know of no merrier man than this popular and accomplished comedian. We make a single extract:

The drama of the Battle of Waterloo was about to be produced at a theatre in an English seaport town. Numbers of supernumeraries were wanted to fill the ranks of the French and English forces; and some of the sailors belonging to the numerous ships in the harbor were mustered for the purpose. At rehearsal each supernumerary received a numbered ticket, and was expected to answer when that number was called, that he might be instructed in the duties of the station assigned to him.—Number 7 was named, but an answer was not forthcoming. "You are number 7, I believe?" said the stage-manager, to a big-whiskered long-tailed tar. "Exactly."—"Why did you not answer to the call?" "Bill Sykes is number 4; you've shoved him in the enemy's squad; now we've sailed, messed, and *fout* together for twenty years, and we're not going to be enemies now." Remonstrance was useless; the holder of number 8 was induced to change numbers with Bill Sykes, and the messmates were not divided.

When a portion of the jolly tars were told that they were to represent Frenchmen, they, one and all, indignantly refused. "It was disgrace enough to *hact* as soldiers, but they'd be blessed if they'd pretend to be Mounseers at any price, or put on the enemies' jackets." The manager was compelled to procure landsmen for Napoleon's army. But the night ended in a row; the sham fight broke into real battle; muskets were clubbed, and heads broken, and numbers 7 and 8 were given into the custody of the police, as ringleaders of a dangerous riot.

Number 7, when before the magistrate, thus defended himself:

"Why, your honor, these here sky-larking players gets half a dozen old muskets, two or three fowling pieces, and a pair and a half of pistols, with half a pound of powder in a paper, and they calls it the Battle of Waterloo—gammoning Bill Sykes and me to put on a lobster's jacket apiece, and fire off two o'these 'ere muskets, what an old one-eyed purser in a corner had been loading with a'bacca pipe full o'powder. Well, Bill Sykes, and I, and Joe Brown, and six more, were the British army; and opposite us were some six or eight landlubbers, a hacting the Mounseers. The skipper of the show-people told us, when we'd squibbed off all our muskets over the Mounseers' heads, to retire backwards, as if retreating from the French. In course this here was hard work for jack tars what had served their country for twenty years, to be told to run away from half a dozen landlubbers a-pretending to be French. Well, it warn't o' no use kicking up a row then; but at night Bill Sykes and I argufied the matter over a can o'grog, and we concluded not to disgrace our flag, but to stand up for the honor of old England. Well, when the scrimmage begun, the landlubbers called out to us to retreat. 'See you damned first,' says I, and Bill werry quietly said he wished they might get it, which I didn't think they would. Bill Sykes, in slewing round to guard his stern, put his foot on a piece of orange peel, and missing stays, came on his beam ends. One of the imitation *parley woos* made a grab at him, to captiwate Bill, when, in course, I covered my friend, and accommodated the sham Mounseer with a hoist as didn't agree with him; he was one o' them mutton-fed chaps as can't stand much, for he landed among the fiddlers, and squealed blue murder.—Well, arter a row begins, you never know nothing till its over. Bill Sykes and I cleared out the French army in no time, and then we tipped the player people a broadside, and took their powder magazine prisoner. The cabin passengers interfered, and Bill Sykes and I got surrounded—but if I'd had a bagginet at the end of my musket, if I would'nt have cleared the decks like 'bacca, damn my sister's cat."

Advantages of French Politeness.—We have been frequently forcibly struck with the excellent effects of French politeness. It is often ridiculed among the English and ourselves, as effeminate, and all that: but if we lay by our prejudice a moment, and contrast it with the stiff necked pride and dull etiquette of us both, we will find that there is much to admire in it. A New Orleans paper of the 29th ult. tells us of a serious affray which occurred there between a Tennessean and a stranger, from the trifling cause of an accidental jostle one received from the other in passing, in which the Tennessean struck his sword through the other, and it is thought he will die from the wound. Had a Frenchman been one of the party and the jostler, his very polite bow, touch of the hat, and "pardon Monsieur," all in sincerity of heart, would have settled the matter forever, and won the good feeling of the opposite party.—*Richmond Compiler.*

Spontaneous Combustion.—I think the cotton manufacturer should be apprized of the imminent danger and risk he incurs from the contact of cotton and linseed oil. To this cause alone, I am inclined to refer the origin of many of the destructive conflagrations which have occurred not only in cotton manufactories, but the warehouses of Liverpool. From facts I might refer to, conjoined with my own experience, this conclusion may be clearly substantiated and confirmed. A small portion of linseed oil sprinkled in a bale of cotton will certainly occasion spontaneous combustion.—*Farmer's Magazine.*

Certain cure for the Dropsy.—Take cinders from the Blacksmith shop and beat it fine; sift it to take out the coarse particles: mix the fine cinder in a pint of honey until it is stiff enough to lay on the point of a case knife, not hard like a pill. Give the patient as much as will lay on the point of a case knife three times a day; morning, noon and night. This mixture is very purgative, and will cause the patient to discharge great quantities of water, both purgative and by urine. The portion may be given according to the operation, if it appears too severe, give less, if it does not operate give more; continue it until the swelling is gone.

The patient may eat any diet but milk, of which he should not taste a drop, neither take any other kind of medicine while using the above. I have known several persons who have been cured of that terrible disease by using the above mixture, some of whom were so bad that the water oozed out of their feet and legs, and left their tracks as they walked upon the floor.

The editors of all the papers in the United States who wish to benefit mankind, will give the above one insertion in their respective papers—and I also hope the above receipt will make its appearance in the almanacs of the Union.—*Kentucky Rep.*

"I have met with many polite men in my time," says Col. Crocket, "but no one who possessed in a greater degree what may be called true spontaneous politeness, than this Camanche Chief, always excepting Philip Hone, Esq. of New York—whom I look upon as the politest man I ever did see, for when he asked me to take a drink at his own sideboard, he turned his back upon me, that I might not be ashamed to fill as much as I wanted. That was what I call doing the fair thing."

The Lexington (Va.) Gazette remarks upon the virtues of a Mineral Spring near that place, called the "Alum Spring." The water is said to be efficacious in diseases of the stomach and liver, and a sovereign panacea in all cutaneous affections. Accommodations are good; and the Gazette says, many of the citizens of Lexington have derived great benefits from the use of the water this Summer.

A young man was charged on Thursday with having assaulted and kissed a young woman. It appeared that the complainant had been sent by a friend, Mrs. Small, to Shirley, to execute some commission for her, and that while proceeding on her way the defendant, in spite of her resistance, attempted to kiss her, and actually perpetrated the offence on a second attempt. He was committed to Winchester jail for three months.
Hampshire Advertiser.

Novel Trial.—The following singular mode of deciding a disputed fact, (which if adopted by our superior courts would put an end to much special pleading,) took place at the Local Court, Lincoln. On Monday last, John Thompson sued Joe Fletcher for the price of two flitches of bacon—plea, that the bacon was bad and not eatable. After a long argument the commissioners decided that the bacon should be boiled and brought before them for judgment. In three quarters of an hour, a part of the flitch, smoking hot, accompanied by knives, forks, plates, ect., was placed before the judges, who, having each carved a portion, solemnly ate, and decided that the bacon was boar's flesh, hard, and not good for food.—*Herald.*

EXCELLENT, *from the Kennebec Journal.*

WHIG CURRENCY.—*Specie,* and bills *exchangeable* for Specie, at the option of the holder.

VAN BUREN CURRENCY.—Gold and Silver in *Messages* and *Newspapers,* and *irredeemable* paper in the people's pockets.

Blair, Mr. Van Buren's official organ, was one of the most active enemies of the United States Bank.—His mode of warfare was as peculiar as it was effective. Having borrowed $20,000 of the Bank, he first refused to pay, and finally compounded by paying two hundred dollars on the twenty thousand—No Bank can hold out against such enemies!—*Albany Journal.*

NEW ORLEANS, July 29.

The cholera—that dreadful scourge of modern times, is raging in South America to a fearful extent. A letter dated the 23d ult. from St. Juan, in Central America, gives a faithful picture of its ravages all along the west coast. Between the 4th and 30th May, six hundred victims had fallen beneath its blighting touch.—*True American.*

Economy.—A neighbor of ours informs us that wood *goes further,* when left out of doors, than when well housed; some of his having gone upwards of *a quarter of a mile,* in one night.—*Yeoman's Gazette.*

Maria Monk.—Colonel Stone, in the N. York Commercial Advertiser of Monday, in a long and interesting article on the subject of the "Awful Disclosures," says:

"We have had it in our power these six weeks, to state the fact, *that Maria Monk has herself, more than once, admitted the whole thing to be an imposture!* We could give, if we had the space, a series of her conversations upon the subject in detail. But that is not necessary. She has declared, fully and freely, that there is not a shadow of truth in her stories respecting the Hotel Dieu;—that the statement published by us last fall, was correct so far as she knew any thing about it. She has more than once declared that all the knowledge she possessed of the Hotel Dieu, she obtained from the Rev. George Bourne and his wife, (who, it must be borne in mind, once lived in Montreal.) She has said that she was five years engaged in concocting the stories in her head; but that more has been written down for her than she said; which, by the way, we do not believe. She says she thinks Dr. Brownlee honestly believes her stories, and she thinks the gentleman who wrote them may also believe them. But she names others of the precious concern who, she says, 'know better.'"

Good Sense.—We rejoice to find such a specimen of good sense coming from so respectable an ecclesiastical body as the General Association of the state of Massachusetts, especially in these days of moral timidity. We have for years seen and deplored the wide departures of many of the females of our land from those spheres of duty, and of action, in which their Creator designed them to move, and have, on divers occasions, incurred the charge of heresy, for venturing to rebuke the practice. Thus we have opposed the organization of female temperance societies, female anti-slavery societies, &c. &c. And thus do we oppose the practice of "silly women," of crowding the tables of Congress with petitions upon subjects in respect to which it is not their province to move.

Our female friends will find a beautiful lesson as to their duties, in the last verse of the first chapter of the Epistle of James:—"Pure religion, and undefiled before God and the Father is this, To visit the fatherless and widows, in their affliction, and to keep himself unspotted from the world." In the discharge of these and such-like duties, the female character shines with a beautiful lustre: and we pray the sex to study the holy Scriptures, with a view of just notions of their duties, rather than the pages of fanaticism—upon any subject.—We make no appeal to our "female brethren" engaged in the anti-slavery conventions of the day, because they are probably past cure; but we do hope, that other ladies, married and unmarried, will listen to the voice of wisdom, as spoken by the Massachusetts Association; and become "keepers at home," instead of "busy-bodies" in matters respecting which it concerns them not to take a public part. We wish the phrenologists would direct their attention to the discovery of an organ of *stayathomeativeness,* with a view to its more general cultivation by mothers and nurses.

"We invite your attention to the dangers, which at present seem to threaten the female character with wide-spread and permanent injury. The appropriate duties and influence of woman are clearly stated in the New Testament. Those duties and that influence are unobtrusive and private, but the source of mighty power. When the mild, dependent, softening influence of woman upon the sternness of man's opinions, is fully exercised, society feels the effect of it in a thousand forms. The power of woman is in her dependence, flowing from the consciousness of that weakness which God has given her for her protection, and which keeps her in those departments of life, that form the character of individuals and of the nation. There are social influences which females use in promoting piety and the great objects of Christian benevolence, which we cannot too highly commend.—We appreciate the unostentatious prayers and efforts of woman, in advancing the cause of religion at home and abroad; in Sabbath schools, or leading religious inquirers to the pastor for instruction; and in all such associated effort as becomes the modesty of her sex; and earnestly hope she may abound more and more in these labors of love. But when she assumes the place and tone of man as a public reformer, our care and protection of her seem unnecessary. We put ourselves in self-defence; she yields the power which God has given her for her protection, and her character becomes unnatural. If the vine whose strength and beauty is to bear upon the trellis work and help conceal its clusters, thinks to assume the independence and overshadowing nature of the elm, it will not cease to bear fruit, yet fall with shame and dishonor to the dust. We cannot therefore, but regret the mistaken conduct of those, who encourage females to bear an obtrusive and ostentatious part in measures of reform, or countenance any of that sex, who so far forget themselves as to itinerate in the character of public lecturers and teachers. We especially deplore the intimate acquaintance and promiscuous conversation with regard to things "which ought not to be named," by which that modesty and delicacy which are the charm of domestic life, and which constitute the true influence of woman in society are consumed, and the way opened for degeneracy and ruin."

The following very extraordinary commentary on the character of Mexican merchants, we find in the slip of the New Orleans *True American,* of August 1st:

Robbery Extraordinary.—The schooner Wm. A. Turner, hence to Brasos, St. Jago, has just returned, and the following is the substance of a robbery committed upon the Captain, the particulars of which will hereafter be published. The Captain, James Haggerdan, on his arrival at the Brasos, having business at Matamoras, 35 miles beyond, went there on horseback, with a servant, furnished by the American Consul, who was the consignee of the vessel. The Capt., on his return, had with him fourteen hundred and fifty dollars in specie, on the owners' account, and when about three leagues from the city, he was attacked by a band of twenty robbers, who tied him up, and stripped both him and his servant of all the specie.

But who think you, reader, were the robbers? Mexican Merchants—the Merchants of Matamoras. The owner of the vessel has received a letter from the American Consul, informing him of the arrest of several of the robbers, two of whom were promptly condemned and shot. The money has not been recovered, but these Mexican Merchants have plenty of property, which will be seized to satisfy this injury done to our trade.

The Queen Dowager of England, Adelaide, is said to be laboring under consumption. She is to have an allowance of £100,000, (nearly half a million of dollars) per annum, and Marlborough house to live in.

FROM THE BALTIMORE CHRONICLE.

MORE OF THE NEW EXPERIMENT.

The Globe, received yesterday, devotes two columns to the currency, and introduces no less a personage than the "OLD HERO" himself, as the dictator of the new Experiment. The watch word is given:—"DOWN WITH THE BANKS!" and it will henceforth be the war of the Destructives. We know that in this warfare against the institutions of the country they will meet with strenuous opposition from many of those who have heretofore acted with the party. The opposition of such men will be disregarded—and the only course left for them is to unite with the great conservative Whig party of the country, and, meeting the Destructives at once, openly, boldly and with the fearlessness of freemen, wrest from them the power they now hold in the government and drive from office the exciters and promoters of this Jacobinical spirit. In the worst days of the French revolution no more malignant feeling against particular classes was encouraged by the leaders of that age of anarchy, than is attempted to be excited by these last letters from the Hermitage.

The Merchants are denounced in undisguised terms, and the deposite banks marked out as especial objects of hate. The officers of these institutions are charged with a conspiracy "*to degrade, embarrass, and ruin,* IF THEY COULD, *their own country!*" What say you to this, you Van Buren Presidents and officers of Pet Banks? Are you guilty of the charge? Will you allow an old and—as we would fain hope for the office he once held,—an insane man—to make these charges against you, without, for the sake of yourselves and your children, meeting them on the theshold and repelling a calumny worthy only of the infuriate Sans culottes of the days of Robespierre? We will see.

The reading of these letters from Gen. Jackson cannot but awaken fearful forebodings for the future. The tone, the circumstances, the manner of their production and their peculiar style and language prove that they reflect the views of Mr. Van Buren, and are the principles upon which he will act. The time was not chosen without reason:—The elections in all the States, but one, where members of Congress were to be chosen, were over, or would be held on the very day on which these letters were issued by the Globe. They could have, therefore, no effect on such elections, and yet if the elections result favorably to the Van Buren party, will be held to be conclusive in favor of those very measures. The letters are introduced too in connection with Judge White's course on the Presidential question, by way of showing that the people understood Mr. Van Buren to be their advocate when a candidate for the office he holds, and the very words of the letter indicate that he has now taken strong ground in their favor. "I am proud to see," says one of the letters, "the firm and noble stand taken by the Executive Government on this occasion."

The time has indeed arrived when it becomes necessary for the people to take ground on these questions, and, in the language of the New York Times "to organize on the great conservative basis, between despotism on the one hand and monarchy on the other."

EXTRACT of a letter from General JACKSON to the Editor of the Globe, dated

HERMITAGE, July 9, 1837.

"Now is the time to separate the Government from all banks—receive and disburse the revenue in nothing but gold and silver coin, and the circulation of our coin through all public disbursements will regulate the currency forever hereafter—keep the government free from all embarrassment, whilst the commercial community to trade upon its own capital, and the banks to accommodate it with such exchange and credit as best suits their own interests—both being money-making concerns, devoid of patriotism, looking alone to their own interests, regardless of all other. It has been and ever will be a curse to the Government to have any entanglement or interest with either, or more than a general superintending care of all. But the commercial community hitherto has been fostered by the Government, to the great injury of the labor of the country, until the mercantile aristocracy, combined with the banks, have assumed the right to control and manage the Government, as their particular interest requires, regardless of the rights of the great democracy of numbers, who they believe ought to be, and they are determined they shall be, hewers of wood and drawers of water. I repeat, that I am proud to see the firm and noble stand taken by the Executive Government on this occasion. The people are with it, and will support it triumphantly.

"The history of the world never has recorded such base treachery and perfidy as has been committed by the deposite banks against the Government, and purely with the view of gratifying Biddle and the Barings, and by the suspension of specie payments, degrade, embarrass, and RUIN, IF THEY COULD, THEIR OWN COUNTRY, for the selfish views of making large profits by throwing out millions of depreciated paper upon the people—selling their specie at large premiums, and buying up their own paper at discounts of from 25 to 50 per cent. and looking forward to be indulged in these speculations for years to come, before they resume specie payments."

[PRIVATE.]

Hermitage, July 23, 1837.

MY DEAR SIR:—I have just received the Globe of the 13th, and am pleased to discover from it and other papers that the democracy are uniting upon the plan of separating the Government from corporations of all kinds, *and to collect the revenue keep and disburse it, by their own agents.* This alone can secure safety to our revenue, and control over issues of paper by the State banks. The revenue, reduced to the real wants of the Government, payable in gold and silver coin, (no credits,) to be disbursed by the Government in gold and silver, will give us an undeviating metallic currency, prevent hereafter overtrading, and give prosperity to all branches of business; whilst the banks and the commercial community will be left to manage their exchanges, and all matters between them, in their own way. I hope and trust *that the whole democracy of the whole Union will unite in adopting these measures* and the democracy of numbers will never have another contest with the aristocracy of the few and *their paper credit system*, upon which they at present rely to rule the country.

I hope no Treasury notes will be issued. The Treasury drafts upon actual deposits are constitutional, and do not partake of paper credits as Treasury notes, which are subject to depreciation by the merchants and banks, and shavers and brokers; and will be if issued, and the Government cannot avoid it. Different must it be with Treasury drafts, drawn upon actual deposites, and from *the conduct of the banks and the* MERCHANTS, THEY DESERVE NO FAVORS FROM THE GOVERNMENT, which they have attempted *to disgrace*, and to destroy its credit, both at home and abroad. It is the great working class that deserves protection from the frauds of the banks.

A consistent member of the Democratic Republican family was asked which party schism he belonged to in the Democratic Republican ranks. Answer:—"I intend to be on Van Buren's side as soon as I can find out which side he is on!"

FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

It is reported, and generally believed, that the Hon. Mr. WRIGHT, Senator of the United States from the State of New York, is the author of a series of Essays lately published in the St. Lawrence Republican, touching the times. In the last number of that paper, the *projet* of the writer is disclosed in the following terms:

"What, then, can Congress do? We answer, try the yet untried expedient. Produce a perfect and entire separation between the finances of the nation and all the banks of issue, or discount, however, or by what authority existing between the National Treasury and those artificial creations of legislation upon which we have so unfortunately attempted to depend. We have tried the faith of these soulless existences, in all their forms of being, and that faith has always failed us in the hour of utmost need. Now let us try the faith of natural persons, of moral, accountable agents, of freemen. Let Congress trust the safe-keeping of the public treasure with citizens, as such, and not as bank corporators, with men responsible to itself, and not to a moneyed institution."

So! It is as we feared: If the Administration be strong enough in Congress, we are to have, in lieu of tried systems, good and bad, a legion of public officers to receive, keep, and pay over the public moneys—that is, if they do not, as the Deposite Banks have done, and as we apprehend they would be much more tempted to, perform the two first of these functions, and let the last of them alone.

As we have heretofore had occasion to observe, the expensiveness of this system is far from being the greatest of the objections to it; though the expense would not be less, probably, in all its ramifications, than half a million of dollars a year.

We shall not now enter into a discussion of the various heads of objection to this scheme. The weather is too warm for us to write, or for our readers to digest, solid argument. We shall therefore content ourselves with a general protest against the plan which it is apprehended is about to be proposed by the Executive to Congress: Because,

1. It is an untried scheme, in favor of which hardly any thing can be alleged but that it *is* untried, which, (far from being a reason for preferring it to the resort to a National Bank, which has been tried and found to be every thing desired for the convenience, economy, and even emolument of the Treasury,) is itself a decisive objection to it.

2. It proposes a retrogression in the march of improvement; an entire renunciation of all the advantages of experience, and a wilful disregard of the lessons she has taught, concerning the custody of public treasures, from the reign of Julius Cæsar down to that of Andrew Jackson.

3. It proposes, without any sort of necessity, and upon a mere pretence of expediency, to swell the Executive patronage, by creating from one to two hundred offices, with liberal salaries, wherewith the President of the United States will be enabled to reward unsatisfied expectants, and hold out temptations to future political knaves and mercenary demagogues.

4. There is no security that this legion of office-holders will be at all more trustworthy than the Deposite Banks which have stopped payment with the public money in their vaults. There is every reason, in fact, to presume the contrary.

5. Suppose, however, that under the frame of so clumsy a machine the money affairs *of the Government* should be managed for a time, it yet presents no possible hope of relief to *the People* from the paralysis under which the country now labors, from the great inequality of exchanges, and from the confusion and variety of rag-money in the every-day market.

THE GLOBE AND MR. RIVES.

The official paper of Saturday night contains an insidious attack upon Mr. Rives.—With the view of exposing the inconsistency of his present position, it copies from a speech made by him in 1834, in which he advocated "THE RESTORATION OF THE GOVERNMENT TO WHAT IT WAS INTENDED BY THE FRAMERS OF THE CONSTITUTION TO BE, A HARD MONEY GOVERNMENT"—"A SIMPLE, SOLID, HARD MONEY GOVERNMENT."

The Benton Cabinet introduces the extract with secret and malignant joy, in the following strains:

"OPINIONS OF MR. RIVES OF VIRGINIA.

"We have been taken to task by several of our coadjutors of the democratic press, and some private correspondents, for referring to the views of Mr. Rives of Virginia, in regard to the currency, as identical with those of the late and present President. These friendly editors and individuals, whose animadversions doubtless spring from patriotic feelings, seem to think that in reference to Mr. Rives' doctrines as an exemplification of those which we have hitherto sustained, an indication is to be found of an abandonment of our early stand taken for the restoration of the constitutional currency. In vindication of our own course, and in justice to Mr. Rives, we here quote from that gentleman's speech, of January, 1834, the passage which fastened on our memory, and to which we have repeatedly adverted as containing the only safe position for the Federal Government."

The extract contains the sentence we have copied above, besides others of similar import, such as 'METLALIC CURRENCY,' "THE EVILS OF THE PAPER SYSTEM," &c., all of which the Globe has very considerately *italicised*, that they may not escape the reader's attention. It subjoins the following comments on the extract. This attack comes, we fancy, in consequence of the late letter of Major Garland and the course of Mr. Rives' organ at Charlottesville:

Preliminary to the ground here taken by Mr. Rives, (at a time when there was not half as much specie in the country as at this moment,) viz: that the Government should make preparation "TO REQUIRE PAYMENT OF ITS DUES IN SPECIE," and restore itself to "*its true constitutional character and destination*"—that of a "SIMPLE, SOLID and HARD-MONEY GOVERNMENT"—he gave strong indication that he was not satisfied with the experiment of the State banks as fiscal agents. He said "*if there were no other alternative to the agency of the present Bank of the United States, (a supposition by no means necessary, in my opinion,*") &c. there were reasons to satisfy him that they were not so dangerous as the "*enormous accumulation of moneyed power*" under one "*common head!*" He was, however, "willing to let the measures which have been taken have their course; but [he continued] I trust a system will be devised, and I do not hesitate to say such a one ought to be devised, providing for a designation of the depositories of the public moneys by fixed rules, and under the control of Congress."

And, in reply to Mr. Calhoun's objection "that while the Government treats bank notes as money, it not only has the right, but it is in duty bound, to incorporate a Bank of the United States," Mr. Rives said: "I PLEDGE MYSELF TO PRESENT THIS GREAT ISSUE IN THE SHAPE IN WHICH ONLY THE HON'BLE SENATOR THINKS IT CAN BE LEGITIMATELY PRESENTED." That great issue he did present in the next paragraph; it was, "the restoration of the Government to what it was intended by the framers of the Constitution to be—a hard-money Government."

It was for these noble principles, previously avowed, and afterwards embodied in the ablest of all his speeches that Mr. Rives was INSTRUCTED out of the Senate by the whig Legislature of Virginia. He canonized these principles and the great doctrine of the right of instruction together, by his resignation. We should as soon believe he would abandon one as the other. They are the essentials of democracy; and the course of the administration will, we trust, mark them more distinctly than any that has gone before it, as the cardinal discriminations which shall separate it, as by a gulf, from those who take a stand for the "ARISTOCRACY OF WEALTH" against the "DEMOCRACY OF NUMBERS."

THE GLOBE AND Mr. BIDDLE'S COTTON.

The Administration organ is much horrified at the atrocious conduct of Mr. Biddle in buying up Southern Cotton (to the amount of $3,000,000, the *Globe* says) to ship to Europe in discharge of the debt to our foreign customers. The *Globe* calls it a monstrous monopoly. The Planters of the South will not thank the *Globe* for the denunciation, while in the improved price of our staple they are realizing the benefit of the operation. Mr. Biddle is only acting upon the truth which we declared when the pressure came, that the agriculture of the South was the very sap and lifeblood of American credit and prosperity, and that the Cotton then in these States, stood us in the stead of so much specie. We rejoice that the credit and resources of Mr. Biddle's Bank enable him thus to come into our market and relieve our Planters from the pressure, by taking their produce off their hands. We wish that the Party's Pets could come and do likewise, but alas! *they* are on their beam ends, and can do nothing for us. If Mr. Biddle, instead of sending Cotton to meet the liabilities and take up the paper of his Bank in England, were sending gold and silver, the *Globe* would yelp and howl at him for draining the country of specie. What must Mr. Biddle do to please the *Globe*? Nothing but *break* and *die*. Who are in anywise injured by this Cotton operation? Certainly not the Planters—certainly not the Merchants who had accumulated a heavy stock: a temporary check is indeed given to those few merchants who are in funds and without a stock of Cotton, and who wish to speculate on the low price of Cotton. Even they must benefit by Mr. Biddle's reducing the rate of Exchange now against this country. But is it on their account the *Globe* clamors? No! This Administration *hates Merchants*, and to malign and persecute them, has been the leading feature of "*my* Administration."

We would object to laying another Tariff tax upon the Planters for the benefit of Merchants, by prohibiting Mr. Biddle from giving good prices for Cotton, as much as we objected to a Tariff tax on the Planters for the protection of the Manufacturers.—But above all, do we object to a tax on the Planters for no other earthly purpose but to help the Administration to kill Mr. Biddle.

Charleston Mercury.

From the Charlestown Free Press.

That the Whigs compose a majority of the legal voters of the city of Baltimore, no man at all acquainted with the true condition of affairs will pretend to dispute. To carry the election was an object all important to the Government, and that object was to be consummated no matter at what cost. *We ourselves saw a squad of men, who had been taken from the Treasury Building at Washington, paid for at thirteen dollars a head, and who were transported to Baltimore to vote for Howard and McKim.* They were under the escort of McKim's clerk; and one of them being unable to restrain his bullying and ferocious temper on the way, commenced a tirade of low and vulgar abuse upon a citizen of Baltimore, for the only sin (as we could see) of being genteel and respectable.

Governor Campbell, of Virginia, a Van Buren man, closed a dinner speech at Abington, a few days since, as follows:

"The great question now before the American people, is the arrangement of the currency. As might be expected on so important a subject, there are many plans—and some, wild enough. It is a time of danger, when the most prudent and best informed may be disposed to adopt untried projects. To all such I am opposed—and as an illustration of my present views, I will give you the following sentiment:

"Hard money for our common transactions—Bank notes equivalent to specie for the commerce of the country."

"THE TRUE ISSUE," cries the Richmond Enquirer, with its usual avidity to draw this as the dividing line, is a National Bank,—Bank, or no Bank. It is no such thing.—The Whig party will never narrow down its principles to any such pecuniary question as this. On this Bank question, if question it is made, we *follow*, not *lead*. We leave the responsibility with those who have assumed. Your Experiment has tumbled the country into a ditch. We stand ready and willing to help you out, but we *follow*, not *lead*.

N. Y. Express.

Experiments.—It is related of Dr. Franklin, that, in endeavoring to kill a turkey by an electric shock, he received the whole charge of the battery himself; when he humorously remarked, that "instead of killing a turkey, he had nearly put an end to the existence of a goose." With equal justice might the demagogues in power make a like observation. In trying their "experiments," all and singular, instead of killing the turkey at which they aimed, they have, in effect, knocked over an enormous goose—"the party!" It is true, they have given many side-blows to the passers-by, and tumbled them into the gutter of pecuniary embarrassment. But "it is an ill wind that brings no person any good." If the People have suffered, the experiments are in a fair way of being annihilated.

Buffalo Journal.

The Government broken again.—A correspondent of the Baltimore Patriot says—"We were shown a protest for a Treasury Check on the pet at Norfolk, for over $1,500, which the bank refused to pay, as the Government had but $320 on deposite. Virginia money would have been received in lieu of gold and silver, but the bank could not trust the Government so far.—Oh, the monster!"

FOREIGN.

THE NEWS FROM ENGLAND.

We copy from the New York Commercial of Monday the following:

Lord John Russell issued an address to his constituents of Stroud, on the 29th of June, declaring his intention again to present himself before them as a candidate for that borough. In it his lordship declares that the Queen has been pleased to continue the administration of public affairs in the hands of Lord Melbourne and his colleagues, and that they shall continue to urge on the measures brought forward by them during the late King's reign.

The Duke of Wellington, on the night of the 29th, addressed the House on the subject of Irish affairs, and made some very important admissions. The Duke concluded by a qualified promise that at the next session he would co-operate with Lord Melbourne, in effecting a settlement of the three great questions connected with that portion of the British empire, namely, the poor-law system, the tithe question, and the co-operation reform.

Sir Francis Burdett has declined a re-election for Westminster, on account of his age and infirmities. Gov. Evans and Mr. Leader are again proposed as candidates. Mr. Leader was the unsuccessful opponent of Sir Francis in the late election.

The subject of the succession was brought before Parliament by Lord Melbourne on the night of the 23d, and again on the 29th by the Lord Chancellor, who gave notice that on the following Monday he should introduce a bill to make provision for the absence of the heir-presumptive, (the Duke of Cumberland,) in the event of the Queen's demise without issue. It was intimated by Lord Mansfield that he should propose an alteration of the law requiring the dissolution of Parliament, on the death of the sovereign.

The indications are certainly in favor of the opinion that the Queen will not withdraw her countenance from the whigs.—Among these indications, we notice the investiture of Lord Durham as a grand cross of the military order of the Bath, and the appointment of the marchionesses of Lansdowne and Tavistock to offices in the royal household. The Marquis of Tavistock is elder brother of Lord John Russell.

The Queen and her mother paid a visit to the Queen Dowager, on the Monday succeeding the King's death.

An anecdote is related of the young Queen, which does honor to her kindly feelings. Among her first visiters, after her accession, was her late preceptress, the Duchess of Northumberland. On being informed that etiquette required her to receive the Duchess sitting, the Queen appeared somewhat annoyed, but acquiesced in the propriety of adhering to the rule; when the Duchess entered, however, the Queen's affectionate impulses prevailed, and she rose and running to the Duchess, threw her arms around her neck and kissed her very fondly.

The King's funeral was to take place on the 8th of July.

The aged Earl of Eldon was one of the first to take the oaths of allegiance and fidelity, although so infirm that he had to be supported into the house by two of his attendants.

The dissolution of Parliament was expected to take place on or about the 20th of July.

The King of Hanover had a meeting, previous to his departure for his own dominions, with some of the conservative leaders, at which two questions of some interest were discussed; one was, the leaving of his proxy, as English peer, and the other the resignation of his allowance as one of the royal family. He was strongly urged by the Duke of Wellington and others to give up both pension and proxy, and finally consented to abandon the latter; but as to the money, his majesty determined to hold on, until he should ascertain what he is to get from his own subjects.

New York, August 11.

LATER FROM FRANCE.

By the packet ship Sully, Capt. Lynes, we have received our files of papers from France, up to July 1st. The political news is without interest.

The commercial advices are decidedly more favorable. Pot Ashes have advanced. Cotton was in brisk demand; large sales at 4 to 5 centimes advance.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET, JUNE 30.

The demand for Cotton has been a very general and steady one throughout the whole week, and prices of American descriptions remain without variation, excepting in the middling and lower qualities, which, from being offered in quantity, have within the last day or two receded, and in these we reduce our quotations ½ per lb.

In Brazils and Egyptians there is no alteration, nor in East India, all of which kinds continue in regular demand. 2500 American and 1100 Surat have been taken on speculation, and 2650 American, 100 Maranham, 150 Pernam, 1150 Surat, and 50 Bengal for export. 3300 American, 100 Pernam, 350 Bahia, 300 Egyptian, and 50 Peruvian have been forwarded into the country unsold during the month. Sale of the week 20,700 bags. Import 8995 bags.

Late London papers state that the death of the Dutchess of St. Alban's was daily expected. She retired some time since from Coutt's bank on the moderate allowance of seventy thousand pounds a year. Her immense property will go in part to the children of Sir Francis Burdett, whose first wife was the daughter of Mr. Coutts.

Boston Atlas.

The Quadruple Alliance.—It is not a little remarkable, that among the parties to the quadruple alliance there should be no less than three female sovereigns, neither of whom much exceeds the mature age of eighteen—namely, the Queens of England, Spain, and Portugal. The fact is unprecedented in the annals of diplomacy. Verily the King of the French will have enough to do, to keep his young allies in order.

Underbidding.—A Frenchman assured one of our friends that his countrymen never buy an article at the seller's first price.—"For instance," said he, "one of them came into my store the other day and priced a pair a silver buckles. I asked seven dollars. 'Eleven! I give you nine.' Seven is the price, sir, not eleven. 'Seven! I give you five.'"

NEW YORK CITY NEWS.

Thursday, Aug. 10.

The visit of Mr. Kendall to this city has excited the attention of many of our *quid nuncs*, and it is said that he is now on a mission very like that on which he was sent previous to the removal of the deposites from the United States Bank. It is also said that he has been closeted with some of the same men who then began the experiment of "the better currency" with the State Banks. For this, however, we do not vouch, but his appearance in the city is considered as ominous of some new experiment about to be inflicted upon the currency: which in connection with the late movements of Senator Wright, in behalf of what he calls a yet *Untried Experiment*, has attracted much attention. As we have stated before to our readers, there is now no doubt, that the Administration have agreed upon the proposal of what is to be in substance an Exchequer Bank;—and it is suspected that the Post Master General has visited this city to arrange with his confidants in Wall street, the untried experiment that Senator Wright is advocating in the newspapers.

With the very best opportunities of judging what is the state of public feeling in this great country on this subject of so much importance, we believe we may say with certainty, that the Administration cannot obtain a majority in either House of Congress for such a Bank. The Representatives of the States, or, of the People, in the existing condition of public sentment, *dare* not legalize the issues of irredeemable paper, or connect the Treasury with the Government by intrusting it with powers so august, or put into the possession of the hosts of office holders, the whole revenue of this country.

If Gen. Jackson was the President there is but little doubt that he would this moment take the responsibility of creating such a Bank, and putting forth such issues, and there is something to fear (though not much) that Mr. Van Buren may tread in what he might suppose would have been his footsteps. We have reason to believe that this project has been indulged in, at Washington, and abandoned. Indeed Mr. Van Buren has not the nerve for an operation of that kind, nor the popularity to carry it out. We, therefore, believe the merchants and the people need indulge no apprehension of this new Exchequer Bank, even if Mr. Kendall has been in Wall street *pioneering* for it. Congress will not create it. Virginia is already out against it. New York is not for it. No member of Congress in the South dare hazard his vote for it. The Ultra Radicals, Benton, Wright, Niles & Co. are its sole supporters.

As it regards the prospect of a new National Bank, all is doubt and darkness. The battle of an Exchequer Bank vs. a National Bank is to be settled before we can even begin to see the end.

FRIDAY, P. M.

The Toronto, which sailed for London yesterday, carried out in specie $365,000.

FRIDAY, P. M.

The intelligence from London brought by the packet ship Europe is decidedly favorable. There has been no recent failure either in London or in the manufacturing districts, and it is asserted that the Banks have all escaped injury from the failures that had previously taken place. The serious decline in goods, however, had effected the *strength* of many of the merchants to such a degree that it will be a considerable time before they recover their strength and vigor. The Bank of England had become more liberal in regard to American paper, and had discounted pretty freely where the security was undoubted. This had given considerable relief to a class of bill holders that had previously suffered much inconvenience. Large amounts of specie had begun to reach England from the United States, which had rather surprised them, as the previous accounts that had been received were of the most gloomy character.

It appears that many of the American houses anticipating the misfortunes of the bankers, had sent forward amounts of produce and funds to pay these bills in case of accident, so that they should not be returned to the United States. Funds lying in Amsterdam, Hamburgh, Antwerp, Havre and Paris, belonging to American houses, had reached London for this object. So great had been the amount, and so suddenly had they been placed in London, that it created quite a sensation in the money market. One of the leading circulars says that "*the energy and determination of the Americans to discharge their debts in Europe, with such extraordinary promptitude, is deserving of all praise.*" The same document observes "*that had the Directors of the Bank been as well informed of the solvency of the American merchants as they now are; they never would have suffered the three bankers to have stopped.*"

EDITOR'S CORRESPONDENCE.

NEW YORK, August 10.

The visit of Mr. KENDALL to this city continues to excite something of speculation. *He is manœuvering in money matters.*—What he is after, I cannot say, but he is busy with almost the same men to whom he brought the deposites when "the Government" removed them from the United States Bank, and I believe that he is now arranging with them the details of what Mr. WRIGHT calls the UNTRIED EXPERIMENT. I am inclined to think that there is some doubt among these great financiers of the propriety of making the Secretary of the Treasury take the responsibility of issuing Treasury Notes without an act of Congress; for, it is argued that as Congress will never authorize the issuing of such irredeemable paper, it is best to take the responsibility *a la mode* General Jackson, and then to threaten the *veto*, the Globe, and the guillotine, to such as do not approve what "the Government" does. The only panacea "the Government" has to offer as a remedy is these Treasury Notes; but if Congress will not take the medicine which our Financiering Doctors propose, it is very properly asked, what new untried experiment shall we proffer them? Mr. KENDALL is looking after these matters, I hear. Rumor closets him with some of the august personages who, with him, concocted "the better currency" of the State banks. Anon, without a doubt, we shall see all of what is going on.

The sale of stocks to-day in Wall street was moderately large. United States Bank ranges from 118 to 119. A Treasury draft for $1,500 sold for 3 1-4 premium. [That is, for paper money.]—*Nat. Int.*

ANOTHER STEAMBOAT ACCIDENT.

We learn by the St. Louis papers of July 28, that on the previous evening, a few moments after the steamboat Chariton had left the wharf, one of her boilers burst, by which nine or ten persons were more or less badly scalded—three were shot by the explosion over the starboard side of the boat into the Mississippi, one of whom was reported to have been drowned.

STEAMBOAT RACE.

FROM THE NEW YORK EVENING

Steamboat Encounter.—On ... terhoon, a few minutes before ... lander steamboat for Newburgh ... North America swiftly passing ... bany, at the distance of a few ... quickly loosened her moorings ... in an instant, like an arrow ... with the intention of contending ... question which of these two ... the river is entitled to the ... The day was beautiful, and ... at least from 200 to 250 ... North America, which at ... two of her lengths ahead, was ... by the Highlander, and the ... head and head at the distance ... 50 yards apart, the firemen ... two Vulcans, busily feeding ... furnaces as rapidly as the quick ... cords of pine wood could be ... boats went at this time at the ... 18 miles an hour, and such ... ment with which all were ... interesting scene, that they ... entirely the impropriety and ... the exception of a few ... board, who could not excite ... the necessity of such an ... opposite Bull's Ferry, or ... low the Bloomingdale ... lander being on the left, and ... distance (say two boat ... are called, we believe, the ... to the west of her, the North ... proached, struck obliquely ... lander, with an evident ... believed, to drive her on the ... across her bows, which, ... owing to the greater speed of the ... though loaded down with ... cotton bags, &c. could not be ... accomplished. The starboard ... Highlander thus fell into the ... house of the North America, ... in, leaving the rotary ... and in the same crash the ... smashed in, also, the boat ... America on that side. The ... sensation in the congregated ... brought into fearful contact, ... the intense absorption of the ... very affrighted countrywomen ... with their empty butter firkins ... screech or fall in hysterics, ... the male sex on board the ... timid, took occasion during the ... pass into the North America ... or shout or menace was heard ... seen from either of the ... were soon separated, and were ... proudly on their respective ... Highlander a short distance ... yards—and stopping at Caldwell's ... or two, the North America, ... night, shot ahead, and the race ... doned.

These spectacles may be ... teresting to behold, but we must ... denounce them as imminently ... and uselessly jeoparding the lives ... cent persons, who have placed ... under the protection of those ... wantonly violate the confidence ... them.

Terrible Stage Accident.—A ... Patriot, dated Clearspring, ... county, Md. states that on the ... 7th instant, (Monday) about ... the driver of one of the stages of ... line, as he was passing a small ... mountain, running to the Potomac ... tween Clearspring and Hancock ... Millstone Point, mistook the ... a very dark night) reined his ... the edge of the precipice, and ... twinkling of an eye, coach—horses ... —and passengers—were precipitated ... wards of 35 feet, on to a bed of ... —the coach was dashed to pieces ... of the horses killed—literally ...

A respectable elderly lady of ... Clarke, of Louisville, Kentucky, ... negro child, were crushed to death ... man was so dreadfully mangled ... flickering on his lips only. He ... beaten to a mummy. The other ... and the driver are wofully bruised ... supposed they are out of danger. ... were seven in number.

No blame was attached to the ... is said he was perfectly sober; ... his horses were new to the road, ... night was foggy and very dark.

Six lives have been *thrown away* ... vicinity within two weeks, to wit: ... beaten to death, a man murdered ... thrown from his horse, and ... deaths.

P. S. 2 *o'clock, Mail at the ...* Clarke's daughter was ... shoulder dislocated, poor ... and the man is not yet dead. ... and cold in the extremities—but ... not transpired.—*Baltimore ...*

Stone Mountain.—This ... elevation may be considered as ... of the most remarkable mountains ... America, but as one of the great ... curiosities in the known world. ... perpendicular wall of solid ... six hundred yards in length, and ... dred yards high, rising in ... sublimity from the plain below. ... con Messenger gives a full ... the mountain, made by a recent ... who states the circumference to ... and the height twenty-two ... fifty feet. It rounds off at the ... dome of some magnificent edifice ... have been the lofty temple ... savage sent up his sacrifices to ... gods. The stone mountain is ... De Kalb county, Georgia, and ... the most stupendous of the ... curiosities with which our country ...

Passengers returning.—It is ... of the passengers lately arrived ... York from British ports in such ... bers, many are returning ... whence they came. The ship ... wick, having on board 250 ... sailed on Tuesday for Liverpool. ... ship Orpheus, with between 100 ... sailed for the same destination ...

An eccentric, of the name of ... son, died lately in Houghton-le-... the age of 79. He courted a lady ... and during that time it is calculated ... his visits to her, he walked no ... 19,480 miles.—*Sunderland Herald.*

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

TUESDAY EVENING, AUGUST 16, 1837.

OUR ELECTION,

...ver, and the result ascertained in all ...stricts but one. It has afforded a glo... triumph for the Whigs. We have a ...f one member of Congress, and a very ...majority of the people's votes has sus... our principles, and put the seal of ...condemnation on the administration of ...on and Van Buren, and along with it, ...Expunging Scene, and our Senators ...rticipated in the infliction of that blow ...the Constitution. Those Senators ...ow been emphatically instructed, and ...sideration of great personal respect for ...them, shall deter us from pointing out ...in this decided expression of the voice ...ir constituents, and solemnly calling ...them to carry out their avowed princi... the right of instruction, by conform... the public will, or by resigning. So ...the returns are complete, we intend ...w how plainly this course is imposed ...them. In the mean time, it may be ...ut to state, that in four Districts, ...Whig and two Administration, there ...o party opposition.—These may there... see c[illegible] against each other. That in ...naining nine Districts, where there ...position, the Administration has suc... in only three. That in two of these, ...majority is very small—only about 100 ...in both; and in the other 2076. That ...Whig Districts the majorities amount ...6,000; as follows: Fayetteville Dis... about 900; Rowan District about 3000; ...District about 100; Edgecombe Dis... 500; Newbern District about 500; ...about 5300 votes, exclusive of the ...n District, in which we have no doubt ...r. Sawyer has been elected by a hand... majority.

...give below all the information receiv... the different Districts:—

FAYETTEVILLE DISTRICT.

...Deberry's majority in this District ...t vary materially from 900 votes.—...recinct in Montgomery and the pre... in Moore to be heard from. The returns below are official:

	Deberry.	*Bethune.*
Cumberland,	300	868
Robeson,	342	548
Richmond,	529	140
Anson,	1020	220
Montgomery, part,	878	122
Moore, maj. about		288
	3069	2186

...Deberry's majority in 1835 was 486. ...Whigs have gained in every county in ...istrict.

RALEIGH DISTRICT.

	Graham.	*Montgomery.*
...ake,	849	792
...ange,	1236	1354

...ontgomery's majority, so far, 61.

...r Person vote not ascertained;—but a ...received from Hillsborough this morn... ...ays, "Graham beaten." No particu... ...e given, but there is no reason to doubt ...curacy of the writer.

STOKES DISTRICT.

	Shepperd.	*Hill.*
...ilford,	1782	382
...okes,	"	320 maj.
...ockingham,	"	250
...aswell,	224	897
	2006	1849
	1849	
Shepperd's majority,	157	

ROWAN DISTRICT.

	Rencher.	*Cox.*
...andolph,	806	76
...Chatham,	900	90

...wan, Davidson, and Davie, to be heard ... In addition to the above vote in ...ham, about 100 votes were cast for a ...candidate, by the Vanites.

S. We learn that Cox, the *regular* ...Buren, Loco-Foco candidate, received ...s! in Rowan.

WILMINGTON DISTRICT.

...full returns, but McKay's majority ...Miller very large. Both Vanites.

NEWBERN DISTRICT.

...e have not yet received the complete ...s from the Newbern District, but learn ...he majority for Shepard is 470. In ...it was 767 against us. Whig gain 1237.

EDGECOMBE DISTRICT.

...rrell County not yet heard from, but ...'s majority in the six other counties ... instead of 307.

HALIFAX DISTRICT.

...mum's majority is variously stated at ...54 to 76. When we receive the exact ...ent it shall be published.

EDENTON DISTRICT.

...den county only heard from, which ...a majority of 200 votes for Samuel ...awyer, (Whig) over Dr. Moore, (Van.) ...ave no doubt of Sawyer's election.

GRANVILLE DISTRICT.

	Hawkins.	*Macklin.*	*Henderson.*
...anville,	587	90	548
...arren,	614	75	90
...sh,	494	280	39
...anklin,	252	450	85
	1949	895	762

...ssrs. Conner, Jas. Graham and Wil... re-elected without opposition.

...e following is the result, as far as as... ...ned. Names of Whigs in *Italics*.

...T CONGRESS.	PRESENT CONGRESS.
...A. Bynum,	Jesse A. Bynum.
...y Conner,	Henry Conner.
...und Deberry,	*Edmund Deberry.*
...s Graham,	*James Graham.*
...ah T. Hawkins,	Micajah T. Hawkins.
...McKay,	Jas. J. McKay.
...Montgomery,	Wm. Montgomery.
...ezer Pettigrew,	*Edward Stanly.*
...n Rencher,	*Abram Rencher.*
...Shepperd,	*A. H. Shepperd.*
Speight,	*Charles Shepard.*
...Williams,	*Lewis Williams.*

We give below the vote at the different precincts in this county and Robeson; and if some friends will furnish similar statements from the other counties in this District, we will publish them also, as matter of present and future reference, which we would advise those of our readers who feel an interest in elections, to preserve.

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

	Deberry.	*Bethune.*
Fayetteville,	194	259
Averasborough,	57	72
A. Monroe's,	5	60
Flea Hill,	5	49
Murchison's,	8	19
Christian's,	3	86
Barbacue,	3	106
J. Monroe's,	3	40
Blue's,	11	38
Johnson's,	6	57
Col. Smith's,	0	49
Newberry's,	5	33
	300	868

ROBESON COUNTY.

Alfordsville,	100	4
Red Banks,	67	25
McPhaul's Mills,	82	92
St. Paul's,	32	74
Lumberton,	43	217
Sterling's old Mill,	5	76
White House,	13	60
	342	548

Elections.—The election for a Clerk of the County and Superior Courts, for a member of the General Assembly in place of Mr. Clement, resigned, and for a member of Congress, took place in this county yesterday. We have not received full returns of the vote in the whole county, but there being no serious opposition, the following gentlemen are no doubt elected, viz:

County Court Clerk.—John Giles, Esq.
Superior Court Clerk.—Col. Henry Giles.
Legislature.—Dr. James F. Martin.
Congress.—Hon. Abram Rencher.

Salisbury Carolinian.

Whig gain in the State Legislature.—An election was held on Thursday last, in the District composed of the Counties of Green and Lenoir, to supply the vacancy in the State Senate, occasioned by the resignation of Wm. D. Mosely (V. B.) We learn that W. Harper (Whig) is elected. This result equalizes the State of parties in the Legislature.—*Raleigh Register.*

EDGECOMBE COUNTY.—State Senate, to supply the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Dr. Hall, John Mercer. Poll: Mercer 200, Spencer L. Hart 160.

ELECTION OF CLERKS.

CUMBERLAND.—Henry W. Ayer, Clerk Superior Court, without opposition. John McLeran, Jr. Clerk County Court. Poll: McLeran 612, J. L. Atkins 532.

RICHMOND.—W. B. Cole, Sup'r Court. Poll: Cole 346, John McAlister 184, Love 106. G. A. Nicholson, County Court. Poll: Nicholson 407, Stancil 235.

ROBESON.—R. C. Bunting, Superior Court, without opposition. S. Howell, County Court Poll: Howell 488, D. McArthur 224, Rowland 169.

ANSON.—John A. MacRae, Superior Court, Poll. MacRae 1027, D. Grady 116. N. D. Boggan, County Court. Poll: Boggan 783, T. H. Tomlinson 522.

ORANGE.—Wm. T. Shields, Superior Court. Poll: Shields 1494, Dennis Heartt, 911. John Taylor, County Court. Poll: Taylor 1313, Samuel Holt 1095.

WAYNE.—Clerk Superior Court, Wm. K. Lane. Clerk County Court, Jno. A. Green—both without opposition.

RANDOLPH.—Moses Swaim, Superior Court. Hugh McCain, County Court.

CHATHAM.—J. Thompson, Sup'r Court, without opposition. Nathan A. Stedman, County Court. Poll: Stedman 533, J. S. Guthrie 390, A. G. Keene 304, G. W. Gholson 270.

WAKE.—Alfred Williams, County Court. Mr. Hayes, Superior Court.

Newbern, August 11, 1837.

WHIG TRIUMPH.

It is ungenerous to trample on or exult over a fallen enemy, nor will we do our feelings so much injustice as to do so, although that enemy never spared us. But this delicacy towards opponents does not forbid a hearty expression of thankfulness for a release from the blighting curse of Jacksonism, with which it has been the fate of this Congressional District to be afflicted for eight years. We are thankful, truly, sincerely grateful to Heaven, that the people of the District are at length fully convinced of the delusion under which they have long labored, that they have boldly confessed their error, spurned the demagogues by whom they were misled, rejected the insidious whisperings of paltry partisans, and repronounced their *Declaration of Independence.*

THE FOURTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT OF NORTH CAROLINA IS ONCE MORE FREE! JACKSONISM IS THEREIN ABOLISHED, *root and branch!*—VAN BURENISM *has no abiding place within its bounds!*—and it will once more be represented in Congress by a gentleman of talents and integrity.

What does all this flourish of trumpets lead to? asks the impatient reader. Why simply this—

MR. SHEPARD IS ELECTED!

by a majority of about 500 votes over the crack candidate of "the great democratic family!"

Is not this cause for rejoicing, after the eight years of degradation to which the District has been subjected by the ignorant partisan whom the said "great family" sent to Congress and sustained?—*Spectator.*

The Counties of Johnston, Wayne and Greene deserve everlasting honor, for their late magnanimous confession of past political error, and noble atonement: Craven, Carteret and Jones deserve to be censured, for permitting a rainy day to keep many of their Whig voters at home. Had they acted up to their professions, and in accordance with their estimate of duty, Shepard's majority would have been double what it is.—*Ib.*

"What a falling off was there!"—When Jesse Speight was elected to Congress, two years ago, by the Jacksonmen of this District, he beat his Whig opponent by nearly 800 votes. The Whig candidate has now beaten Mr. Mosely by about 500, showing a change of 1300 votes. Van Buren never had a place in the affection of the people of this State, and he has not now even a foothold, whatever William H. Haywood and others may tell him to the contrary.—*Ib.*

Death of Franklin L. Smith, Esq.—We regret to have to confirm the sad intelligence received last week, of the death of our late esteemed fellow townsman FRANKLIN L. SMITH, Esq. He departed this life on the 6th of July, at Coffeeville, Mississippi, of conjestive fever.—*Char. Journal.*

The Law of Elections.—It is greatly to be regretted that something like uniformity cannot be established in the decisions of the Inspectors of our Elections. The practice is not only different in different counties, but in different parts of the same county, and even at different periods in the same place. Thus, at our August election, last year, for Governor, the Inspectors in this town decided, that any citizen of the State, possessing the other qualifications, though only casually in this town, was entitled to vote here. Next, in November, at the Presidential Election, the Inspectors decided that no one should vote who had not resided in this county for 12 months immediately preceding the day of election. Yet again, at the election on Thursday last, the Inspectors permitted any man to vote who resided in this county, no matter for how short a time, provided he had resided in the State for 12 months preceding, and possessed the other required qualifications. Now here are three decisions, in the same place, and within 12 months, affecting one of the dearest rights of the citizen, no one of which is in conformity with either of the others. There certainly ought to be some settled rule on the subject, and we think it is well worth the consideration of the Legislature, whether a law, declaratory of the meaning of the constitution, ought not to be passed. The following is the article of the constitution prescribing the qualifications of a voter for House of Commons, and of course for Congress, as well as for Governor and President.

"*Section* 8. That all *freemen* of the age of twenty-one years, who have been inhabitants of any *county* within this State twelve months immediately preceding the day of any election, and shall have paid public taxes, shall be entitled to vote for members of the House of Commons for the county in which he resides."

In our own mind, there is not a doubt, that a person must have resided 12 months *immediately preceding* the day of election in *the* county in which he claims to vote. But other persons think differently. There are strong reasons, certainly, why we could desire to see a more liberal provision made in the case of elections for Governor and President; but certainly not in elections for members of Congress and the Legislature. To permit a short term of residence to qualify a person to vote for these officers, would be to open a door to the most palpable and fatal frauds on the elective franchise. For nothing is easier than for persons to come from a county or District where there is no contest, and, after a week's residence, defeat the will of the majority of real bona fide voters. It would be better, however, that even a wrong decision should be made, than that the practice should vary as it does. Each new decision, differing from its predecessor, gives rise to wrangling, unpleasant feeling, and sometimes to imputations upon the fairness of the Inspector. We allude particularly to the November election, when all these resulted from the decision.

Our friend of the Newbern Spectator hits us hard about our want of faith in his predictions as to the result in his Congressional District. We have one consolation, however. He and his friends have hit the Vans of that District much harder, and we have no objection to many such knocks provided they be accompanied by such a floorer to the enemy. We are prepared for a similar rap over the knuckles from our brother of Greensborough, who has equally entitled himself to the privilege.

ALABAMA.—A letter received here on last evening, contains the gratifying information that the Whig Tickets have succeeded in Russell and Macon counties, Ala.

S. CAROLINA NOTES.—We are glad to state, that the discount on these Notes has been materially reduced, in consequence of the reduction of the premium for Northern checks in Charleston to 3 per cent., and the increased facility for procuring such funds. Charleston notes are now taken at 5 per ct. discount, and Cheraw at 6. The Cheraw Bank, we believe, continues to exact 5 per cent. for checks.

It may be well to state here, that the N. Carolina Banks have not practised this kind of extortion. They have sold their checks at 1 and 2 per cent premium, although they have not been able, for months past, to supply the demand.

Bank of the State.—This Bank has published a statement of its liabilities and assets on the 22d July, as compared with its condition on the 20th May, from which the following particulars may be interesting to our readers.

Specie 509,477 63, against 492,197 89 in May.

Bills and notes and bills of exchange, 3,001,581 48, against 3,462,195 81, being a reduction of its debt of $461,000 in two months.

Deposite of the Treasurer of the U. States, 168,848 12, against 536,328 12.

Notes in circulation, 1,291,550, against 1,454,510 in May, a reduction of 150,000.

Surplus profits on hand, 209,274 06.

Individual deposites, 268,366 82.

When the Fayetteville Observer publishes the communications of our correspondent "Mercator," the complaint that we have not published the reply of the "Observer," will come with better grace.

Ashborough Citizen.

The circumstances are totally different, to our mind. The communications of Mercator contained much of error, and charges of a gross nature against our merchants, at the same time that it professed friendship towards them. We endeavored to refute those charges, and to state circumstances calculated to throw off the odium attempted to be cast on our town. "*Friends*" would, it appears to us, have been glad to give currency to our explanation, for the purpose of removing the false impressions which appear to have prevailed in the West, and this notwithstanding we have not thought it proper to publish in extenso the slanders propagated against us. There may be a very good reason for not circulating unfounded charges, but there can be none for refusing to exhibit the evidence of their incorrectness, after having given them currency.

Hard Times.—The Eastern girls complain that the young men are so poor down there, that they cant't even *pay their addresses!*

Remarkable Signs.—We ask the particular attention of our readers to the article from the Baltimore Chronicle, in which is introduced no less a personage than Ex-President Jackson himself, whose two letters to the Editor of the Globe may be considered as deciding the question in favor of the new Experiment, by which various Executive officers scattered over the country are to be made the depositories of the public moneys. Look at the date of the first letter, and it will be found that it was probably received a few days after the Globe's sudden abandonment of the hard money humbug; and it produced as sudden a return to the former notions of that veracious print. Suddenly it is given out, too, in the Richmond Enquirer and other organs, that the "Sub-Treasury Experiment" is to be submitted to Congress by Mr. Van Buren. These things shows that Gen. Jackson yet governs the country through his tool, Mr. Van Buren.

Are the people prepared to place so much more patronage in the hands of the Executive as will be necessary to carry out this new Experiment? We hope not, we believe not. The power and patronage of the Executive are already vastly too great, and ought to be diminished. It is becoming irresistible. This scheme will help to make it so. But we do not believe that Congress will sanction it. They dare not do it. And so sure as it is proposed by the President, so sure do we consider his downfall.

It is a melancholy spectacle to see the Ex-President stepping forth from his retirement to become the correspondent upon National affairs of such a creature as Blair, at once the retailer of the miserable slang of the Globe, and the Dictator of the policy of the government. And such letters! their style is unworthy of a Freshman.

The Globe said, a week or two ago, that "neither Gen. Jackson, Mr. Van Buren, Mr. Benton, nor any other friend of the Administration, high in authority, or in the confidence of the Administration, ever proposed or advocated a currency exclusively metallic." *Now* the Globe is giving itself the lie, by publishing extracts from a speech of Mr. Rives in 1834, strongly advocating a hard money currency. See the extracts in another column. When it was deemed expedient to denounce Mr. Rives, the Globe was at no loss to find the weapons, though to the exposure of its own falsehood.

Texas.—The Abolitionists at the North are lashing themselves into a furious state of excitement on the subject of admitting Texas into the Union. They are certainly giving themselves a great deal of useless trouble. We have never believed that the people of Texas had any idea of applying for admission into this Union. It is true that they took a vote upon the subject about a year ago, when they decided, almost unanimously, in favor of the annexation. But we believed at the time, and we have now no doubt, that this was but a scheme to procure a recognition of their independence by the United States. It had the intended effect; it deceived the Administration; and the consequence was the sudden acknowledgment of the Independence of Texas. This object accomplished, we hear no more of the anxiety of Texas to be admitted into this Union; and never shall, we imagine, unless they are again placed in a situation of imminent danger. Then, and not till then, will the Texans be anxious to surrender their dominion.

Periodical Literature.—We have received the March and April Numbers of Blackwood's Magazine, and take occasion, in noticing a change in the proprietorship of the American Editor, to recommend the work very strongly to our reading friends. It is now published by Mr. Wm. Lewer, New York.

The July Number of the Southern Literary Messenger appears to us, from a hasty glance, to be superior to many of its predecessors.

Schocco Springs, N. C.—This quiet and unpretending watering-place, in Warren county, near the northern boundary of N. Carolina, has been measurably overlooked for a few years past; and yet is well worthy a week's sojourn to any gentleman leisurely travelling through or thriftily residing in the Southern Atlantic States. The water is less abominable than that of Saratoga or any of the dozen "Spas" where it is fashionable to swallow a bucket-full before breakfast; the place is quiet, secluded and shady; the accommodations satisfactory. Mrs. Johnson, the presiding spirit of the place, is a hostess of the good old school, and delights to minister to the comfort of her guests, not content with merely wishing them well.—We are moved to this faint approximation to a puff by seeing her advertisement in the National Intelligencer, recalling to mind some pleasant hours once passed at her establishment. This tribute from a stranger has at least the merit of sincerity.

The New Yorker.

Tennessee.—We have direct information from the canvass for Congress in the State of Tenn., upon which we place the greatest reliance that we can do upon any thing not susceptible of demonstration.

The substance of this information is, that in all the Districts of the State, except two, the elections are going with the Whigs. In one of the two excepted Districts, Col. Polk will be re-elected, and a friend of the Administration will be elected, in Mr. Foster's late District. Mr. Cave Johnson and Mr. Dunlap are both expected to lose their election in their respective Districts. Mr. Campbell, a sterling Whig, will be elected in the place of Mr. Peyton, who is about to remove his residence to New Orleans. Col. Bell, in his District, has beaten off all shew of opposition.

The Whigs will elect their candidate for Governor, and a majority of the members of the State Legislature.

A Whig Senator will succeed Mr. Grundy in the Congress of the United States, when his present term of service shall have expired.—*National Intelligencer.*

From a statement in the Milwaukee Sentinel, we learn that there are in that place *fifteen* lawyers—and five others licensed to practice in their court, swelling the list to twenty—but three are married.

BY EXPRESS MAIL.

FROM THE BALTIMORE CHRONICLE, AUG. 14.

THE ELECTIONS.

KENTUCKY.—From the 13th District, opposite Cincinnati, formerly, for many years, represented by Richard M. Johnson, now Vice President of the U. S. we have accounts, which render it almost certain that Mr. Southgate, Whig, is elected over his Van Buren competitor, Mr. Phelps. The returns, however, are incomplete. The Editor of the Cincinnati Gazette, whose prudence and caution entitle his opinions to great weight, states, "that all the information received warrants the conclusion that Mr. Southgate is elected." We are, however, unwilling to excite hopes that may be disappointed, and therefore prefer to wait, in patience, a day or two, for the confirmation of intelligence of such extraordinary importance. We scarcely dared to hope that such a glorious change in public opinion could take place in a district so long benighted.

In the Louisville district, the candidates were, Messrs. Graves and Marshall, both professing to be Whigs, but the latter regarded with suspicion by them, and favored by the Van Burenites. Mr. G. is, no doubt, elected. The vote in Louisville, 2d day, was for Graves 1024, Marshall 732. The Whig candidates for the Legislature, both elected by large majorities.

In the Lexington district, the Whig candidate for Congress had no opposition.

TENNESSEE.—We have been somewhat apprehensive, that the popularity acquired by Gen. Armstrong, the Van Buren, or rather the Jackson 'no party' candidate for Governor, by his gallant conduct in the Florida war, would render the contest rather doubtful—but, from the complexion of the first returns, it would appear, that the people of Tennessee are sternly resolved to convince General Jackson that his sceptre has departed, and that they will not resign their liberty of thought and action, at his bidding

In the County of Davidson, the Hermitage county, the Van Buren (or Jackson) party made a desperate struggle. The result was that Cannon (anti-Van Buren) received 1580 and Armstrong (Van Buren or Jackson) 1295 votes—majority for Cannon 285 votes. In the HERMITAGE PRECINCT, the residence of General Jackson, Cannon received 101 votes and Armstrong 17. There was no opposition to John Bell for Congress, and he received nearly all the votes given. In the Hermitage precinct, he had every vote but 13.

In the County of Williamson, adjoining Nashville, the Whig ticket received an overwhelming majority. Cannon's majority is over 1500, and Maury's, Whig, for Congress 1200, and the whole Whig ticket for the Legislature elected.

INDIANA.—The only returns are from the fourth District, lately represented by Mr. Amos Lane, (Van Buren.) Mr. Dunn, (the Whig candidate) is certainly elected and by a majority of at least a thousand votes.

The whole Indiana Delegation will be Whig without doubt.

MISSISSIPPI.—From the *Mississippian* of the 28th ult. published at the state capital, returns are given in 26 counties, in which Claiborne is 1,449 votes ahead of Prentiss, and 1,731 ahead of Acee. Gholson is 708 ahead of Prentiss, and 992 ahead of Acee. Gholson and Claiborne are without doubt elected.

TERRIBLE RAIL ROAD ACCIDENT.

Steam Boat Columbus, August 12, 1837.

The most serious accident that has occurred in Eastern Virginia since my recollection, happened on the Portsmouth and Roanoke Rail Road, one and a half miles from Suffolk, yesterday, between 9 and 10 o'clock. A company, consisting of about 150 ladies and gentlemen, from the counties of Isle of Wight, Nansemond and Southampton, came on the Rail road on Thursday, the 10th inst., with the view of visiting Portsmouth, Norfolk, Fortress Monroe, and returning the next day—on their return, at the time and place above mentioned, they met a locomotive and train of burden cars, and horrible to relate, the two ran together while going at the rate of 10 or 12 miles an hour.

A messenger was sent into Suffolk for some physician in the place to come out immediately, and I being accidentally in that Town, repaired to the place of accident, with the hope of being able to render some assistance to the wounded.

The most heart-rending scene presented itself that I have ever witnessed; every spot on both sides of the road, which offered the least protection from the sun, was covered with the dead, dying and wounded. Three young ladies sitting together on the front seat of the second car were killed, neither living longer than fifteen minutes: another lady, an infant and a negro girl were so much injured, that they died before three o'clock, and ten or fifteen ladies and gentlemen besides, sustained injury of one kind or another, very likely to prove fatal to four or five of them. The confusion attending an accident where so many were present, the mangled corpses laid out on the side of the road, the moarns of the wounded and the weeping and wailing of relations, presenting a spectacle which defies description. Every possible attention was paid the sufferers by the Physicians and hospitable citizens of Suffolk; but the situation where it happened and the excessive heat of the day, added greatly to the intensity of their sufferings.—I shall not attempt to assign any cause for this painful occurrence, as the matter will probably undergo a thorough investigation before a Court of Justice.

AN EYE WITNESS.

The names of those killed immediately were, Miss McCluny, Miss Ely, and Miss Roberts.—The three that died afterwards were, Miss Holland, an infant, name not known, and a female negro slave 8 years old. Those injured seriously are Mr. Wiley Watkins, two Messrs. Hollands, Mrs. Ely, Miss McClunny, Mrs. Holland, Mr. Phelts and others, names not known.—*Patriot.*

POST OFFICES IN NORTH CAROLINA.

New Offices.—Harrell's Store, New-Hanover county. Moore's Creek, New-Hanover county. Bost's Mills, Cabarrus county.

Discontinued.—Calvin Grove, Cumberland county.

Appointments of Postmasters.—Jno. Grady, Sneedsboro', Anson county.

DIED,

In Wilmington, on the 5th instant, Mrs. MARY PEDEN, aged 65 years.

In Gadsden County, Florida, on the 15th ult., Mr. JAMES HALL, aged 63 years, formerly of Duplin County, but more recently of Wilmington.

In Wilmington, on the 6th inst., of bilious fever, JOHN G. ROBBINS, in the 22d year of his age.

At Niagara, N. Y. on the 25th ult. DAVID G. COIT, Esq. of Marlborough District.

Died at his residence in Richmond county, N. C., on the 28th ult., after a short illness, THOMAS STEELE, Esq. in the 51st year of his age.

In contemplating the character of the deceased, his high standing in society, his usefulness as a citizen, and his uprightness as a man; the exemplary manner in which he discharged the duties of the various relations he sustained in life, the salutary influence of his example upon his acquaintances, and his great value to his immediate neighborhood—human sagacity, in view of the stern decree calling him hence, and that too, in the prime of his life and in the fulness of his usefulness, may well exclaim, "how unsearchable are the judgments of the Almighty, and his ways past finding out." But it is not our purpose to complain—for though we have lost a much valued friend, and his family the kindest and best of husbands and fathers, we believe that the ways of Providence, however inscrutable, are just. Nor will we attempt any further eulogy, than the above poor tribute upon the character of one whose memory will long be cherished by hundreds of friends and acquaintances, as one of the purest and best of men. [*Communicated.*

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVED, Aug. 9, Henrietta Steamboat Company's lighters Messenger and Only Son, with Dry Goods, Sugar, Coffee and Iron, for G. B. Atkins; Hall & Johnson, Edw'd J. Hale, J. B. Buxton, Hooper & McLaurin, Barnum Beach, C. P. Mallett, Charles T. Haigh, Willkings & Belden, Hart & Fuller, Gardner & McKethan, Dr. H. Robinson; Dr. B. Robinson, and Jos. Baker, of this place, and for Dr. Mendenhall, R. C. Rhodes, Cape C'k Manufacturing Company, A. Buie, J. H. Haughton, Rockfish Manufacturing Company, J. & J. L. Hargrave, A. Hargrave, and Evans & Nettle, of the interior.

Also, August 13, steamer Henrietta, with tow boats Post Boy and Only Son, with full loads Dry Goods, Sugar, Coffee, Molasses & Salt, for C. J. Orrell, Jos. Baker, M. R. Willkings, Dr. B. Robinson, C. T. Haigh, Hall & Johnson, Hart & Fuller, J. G. Cook, Willkings & Belden, Curtis & Myrover, C. P. Mallett, H. P. Peck, G. W. McDonald, Jas. Baker; Johnson & Martin, Leet & Cook, B. Rose, S. Nash, M. Lary, and B. Beach, of this place; and for Rose, McAdoo & Scott, McAdoo & Scott, B. Clemmons, J. B. Plum, J. M. & J. Allen, W & A. Stith, P. Evans, Evans & Nettle, J. H Lindsey, J. L. Bitting, S. & L. Hargrave, P. McDonald, C. & R. Brummell, Cane Creek Manufacturing Company, J. Worth, Johnson & Albright, Waugh & Harper, J. H. Haughton, Peter Nixon, B. Nixon, E. & W. Smith, and Salem Manufacturing Company, of the interior.

DEPARTED, August 9th, Henrietta Steam Boat Company's Boats the Diligence and Only Son, with Flour, Cotton, Tobacco, &c. for sundry Merchants.

Also, Boat Post Boy, with Cotton, Flour, &c. for sundry Merchants.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET—August 16.

Brandy, peach,	75 a 80	Molasses,	35 a 40
Ditto, apple,	60 a 70	Nails, cut,	7½ a 8
Bacon,	11 a 12½	Sugar, brown,	7½ a 11
Beeswax,	20	Lump,	16
Coffee,	12½ a 13½	Loaf,	18 a 20
Cotton,	6 a 8½	Salt,	50 a 75
Cotton Yarn,	20 a 30	Sack;	2 50 a $3
Corn,	$1	Tobacco, leaf,	2 a 3
Candles, F. F.	17 a 20	Cotton Bagging,	16 a 25
Flaxseed;	$1	Bale Rope,	10 a 12
Flour;	$6½ a 8	Wheat, new	$1 a $1 15
Feathers;	35 a 40	Whiskey;	60 a 65
Iron,	5½ a 6	Wool,	18 a 21

For Sale,

100 KEGS White Lead ground in oil; part pure, part common.

6 quarter casks London Particular Madeira Wine, imported direct, by

J. HUSKE & SON.

August 15, 1837. 54tf.

COTTON GINS,

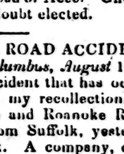
AT REDUCED PRICES.

OF my manufacture, will be kept constantly on hand at the Store of Hall & Johnson, Fayetteville, on a credit of six months, or 5 per cent. discount for cash.

JOHN W. POWELL.

August 16, 1837. 54 3m.

FESTIVAL.



THIS fine Horse, by Eclipse and Timoleon the real four mile stock at last, has returned from his Spring Season in Virginia; and is now in fine condition. He will be allowed a few Mares this Fall—say from now until the 1st November.

Notice is hereby given to his Patrons and Breeders, that he will remain at home next Spring.

JNO. McLEOD.

Bona Vista, Johnston County, August 10, 1837. 54 3t.

Notice.

WHEREAS, my wife FANNY HAILES, has left my bed and board without any just cause. This is therefore to forewarn all persons from harboring or crediting her on my account, as I will not pay any debts of her contracting.

JOHN HAILES.

Bladen County, Aug. 10 1837. 54 3wpd.

Sheriff's Sale.

WILL be sold before the Court House Door, in Moore County, on the 3d Monday in October next, the following LANDS, or so much thereof as will satisfy the Taxes due thereon for the years 1834, 35 and 36, and costs of advertising:

235	acres on Pait's creek, joining the lands of Carrol Brady and Robt. Wilson dec. valued at	$150
150	do on Governor's creek, held by Burton Dowd, joining Duncan McLeod's and James Worthy, valued at	250
100	do on Buffalow creek, held by Jacob Steels, joining the lands of B. Boroughs and others, valued at	100
100	do do held by James Atkins, joining B. Boroughs and Jacob Steels, Sen., valued at	100
550	do on Lick creek, held by Neill McLeod, joining the lands of John Dannielly, dec'd, valued at	100
200	do held by same, on the Waterry branch, joining the lands of John Ritter, dec. and Jacob Steels, sen. valued at	150
150	do on Tom's creek, held by do., joining the lands of John Cole and others, valued at	100
100	do joining Malcom Black's land, valued at	100
300	do on Little river, joining the land of Duncan Blue, valued at	150
150	do on Richland creek, near or including the Locust Spring, valued at	150
100	do of land on Little Buffalow, joining the lands of Johnson Wicker, formerly owned by Philander Burklow, valued at	50
5	do of land on the waters of Buffalow creek, joining the lands of Archibald McPherson and the heirs of A. Dalrymple, valued at	5
150	do of land, on the waters of Richland creek, joining the lands of Elizabeth Pry, Thomas Bryant & others, claimed by the heirs of George Graham, valued at	150
1625	do given in by Hugh Moore, dec., for the year 1834, valued at	2000
	do for 1835, same	2000
30	do on Lick creek, not listed, joining Dan'l McNeill and John Dannielly, valued at	30
100	do of land on Buffalow creek, belonging to the heirs of Sam. Perry, joining B. Boroughs and others, valued at	100
200	do of land, lying on Crain's creek, joining the lands of Neill McNeill and others, listed by Dan'l McNeill, and valued at	200
50	do of land on both sides of the Locust Branch, joining the lands of Wm Caddell and others, belonging to the heirs of Wm. Griffith, dec'd, valued at	50
	One House and Lot, in the town of Carthage, claimed by Angus McDonald & others, valued at	2000
	One House and Lot in the town of Carthage, claimed by Archibald Munroe, valued at	600
80	acres of land on Crain's creek, claimed by the heirs of John Armstrong, dec'd., adjoining the lands of David Graham and others, valued at	40
100	do of land on the waters of Crane's creek, joining the lands of Archibald Graham and others, valued at	50

EVANDER McINTOSH, Sh'ff.

August 9, 1837. 54 ts.

CHEAP PAPER

For sale at the Book Store of E. J. HALE.

GROCERIES, &c.

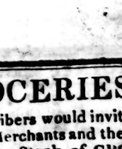
THE Subscribers would invite the attention of Country Merchants and the public generally, to their present Stock of GROCERIES, which will be found to comprise as general an assort ment as can be obtained in this Market, and to consist in part of the following articles, viz:

220 Hhds. Sugars and Molasses,
250 bags Rio Coffee,
25 do St. Domingo do,
25 tons Swedes and English Iron,
Sheet, Band and Hoop Iron,
Cast, German, Crawley, Shear, English and American Blister Steel,
100 kegs Nails,
75 dozen Patent Corn, Grass and German Scythe Blades,
25 do Frying Pans,
1000 lbs. Bar Lead,
100 bags Shot,
50 kegs Dupont's Powder,
12 boxes Lemon Sirup,
10 baskets Sweet Oil,
10 Hhds. Crockery,
100 dozen Weeding Hoes, assorted sizes,
12 do Spades and Shovels,
30 boxes Tin Plate,
25 kegs White Lead in oil,
5 do Red do,
50 dozen Spirits Turpentine,
Pepper, Spice and Ginger,
50 boxes 8 × 10 and 10 × 12 Glass,
Imperial and Gunpowder Teas,
Train and Lamp Oils,
Trace Chains, Anvils, Vises, Sole Leather, Mill and × cut Saws, Wagon and Cart Boxes, &c. &c.

Together with a large and general assortment of *Patent Medicines, Paints, Dye Stuffs*, &c. &c., all of which will be sold at the lowest Market prices.

HALL & JOHNSON.

Fayetteville, April 28, 1836. 86-tf



WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

Drug and Medicine Store.

Dr. Thos. J. Jordan

IS now receiving from New York and Philadelphia, a large and extensive assortment of the above articles, which, in addition to his former Stock, makes his assortment entirely complete.—Also, PAINTS, OILS, DYE STUFFS, HATTERS' MATERIALS, SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS of every kind, and PATENT MEDICINES of every variety; all of which he warrants to be genuine, and will sell as low as can be procured in this State.

—*ALSO*—

BERNARD'S REMEDY FOR ASIATIC CHOLERA, CHOLERA MORBUS, DIARRHŒA, and various intestinal disorders.

April 20, 1836. 85tf

THE subscriber has just received a large supply of the following articles, Fresh, genuine, and of very superior quality—

Gum Myrrh, Cayenne Pepper, Lobelia, Skunk Cabbage.

Also, TRIPPE'S CONCENTRATED SARSAPARILLA, for the cure of Scrofula, Mercurial, Siphilitic and other diseases which depend upon a scrofulous condition of the body. This article is prepared by a new process without boiling, and is warranted to contain in a concentrated form, the active principles of the soot obtained from the most approved species of smilax. Castor Oil, Varnish, &c.

T. J. JORDAN.

August 18. 2tf.

New Goods.

JOHN MUNN

HAS just received his Stock of *Fall and Winter GOODS*, consisting in part of

7 Hhds. Porto Rico, } *SUGARS*,
3 do. superior St. Croix }
50 bags prime green Rio Coffee,
20 do. do. do. Laguira do.,
Imperial and Gunpowder Teas,
Loaf and Lump Sugar,
10 tons Swedes and English Iron, assorted,
50 kegs Nails, 4d to 20d,
25 pieces Bagging, heavy 42 inch,
20 coils Rope,
Blacksmith's Bellows, 30, 32, 34 & 36 inches,
Anvils, Vises, Screwplates and Hammers,
Trace Chains, superior Axes,
3 fine twist double barrel Fowling Pieces,
Shot Guns, &c.

—ALSO—

DRY GOODS,

Hats, Shoes, Caps, Blankets, &c., &c.

All of which will be sold on the most accommodating terms for Cash, Produce or good notes.

Fayetteville, November 15, 1836. 15tf

BECKWITH'S PILLS. ANTI DYSPEPTIC

Invented by Dr. John Beckwith, an eminent Physician of Raleigh, N. C.

THE Subscriber having beenappointed *Whole sale* and Retail Agent for the sale of BECKWITH'S ANTI-DYSPEPTIC PILLS, will furnish Country Merchants and others at a reduction proportionate to the quantity purchased.

They are neatly put up in tin boxes, with an envelope containing directions for their use. Price 50 cents per box.

August 2, 1834. E. J. HALE.

Just Received.

20 M prime Havanna Cigars.

HALL & JOHNSON.

June 28, 1836. 95-tf

NOTICE.

I FOREWARN all persons against trading for three Notes of Hand, all of which was made payable to Robert C. Hattaway, as follows, (viz) one of Four Hundred Dollars, payable or due the 1st day of January, 1838, one of Five Hundred Dollars, due the 1st day of January, 1839, also, another for Five Hundred Dollars, due the 1st day of January, 1840. All of the above mentioned Notes were given by me to the said Hattaway for a consideration which has entirely failed, and I am therefore determined not to pay the same.

HENRY T. WILLSON.

Anson County, January 23, 1837. 27tf.

Tailoring.

THE Subscriber returns his sincere thanks for the very liberal custom he has received in his line. He continues in the establishment formerly occupied by Smith & Johnson, (McArn's new building,) where he will carry on the TAILORING BUSINESS in all its various branches, and hopes by assiduity and attention, to merit a continuance of the custom of his friends and the public.

DANIEL SMITH, (Tailor.)

Fayetteville, March 1. 78 tf.

EQUITY BLANKS.

Clerk and Master's Deeds,
Subpœnas to bring in parties,
PRINTED AT THIS OFFICE.

NEW WHOLESALE STORE.

350 PACKAGES.

IN addition to my former Stock and business, I am now receiving 350 Packages of Goods, all of which is entirely new, and has been recently selected by myself out of the late Package Sales in New York, with the utmost care, taste and economy, and which I am determined to sell on as good terms as any Stock ever before offered in this market, at *wholesale entirely* for *Cash* or on time for *approved notes*, (liberal discounts will be made for cash payments.) My assortment is *complete*, consisting of English, French, India and American Spring and Summer Fancy and Staple

DRY GOODS,

Groceries, Hardware, Cutlery, Paints, Dye Stuffs, Drugs, Medicines, &c. &c.

I now invite customers and traders generally, to call and examine my stock; I can offer them such inducements as will ensure patronage.

Orders will be punctually attended to by

C. J. ORRELL,

Yellow Brick Buildings, Hay street.

Fayetteville, N. C., April 12, 1837. 36tf.

P. S. I will give my renewed attention to the receiving and forwarding Goods, receiving Cotton and other produce for storage, sale or shipment, as the owner may direct; or any other business consigned to me. C. J. O.

Tonic Mixtures.

I DO not question the legal right, which every person has to throw together some bitter or other substances, and to send them forth to the world as a cure for Fever and Ague; this right, however it may have been abused, has been exercised at all times in every country where this complaint has prevailed; and we can now enumerate *thousands of remedies* that have been gotten up, sported their brief while, and sunk again into the oblivion whence they sprung.

But, I do most earnestly protest against the course which continues to be pursued by one person or set of persons after another, towards Rowand's Tonic Mixture. If a better, safer or more efficient medicine can be afforded by any of our quidnuncs or wiseacres, it is due to their fellow-citizens that it should be submitted for their adoption.

But we pray all who have any regard for the lives and health of the members of community, to desist from their attempts to imitate a remedy so exalted in public estimation, or to substitute for it such trash as can in no wise approach it in excellence, however easy it may be even for the *unfledged Tyro in Medicine* to resemble it in superficial appearance, taste and smell.

In order to protect those from imposition who may be inquiring after ROWAND'S TONIC MIXTURE, and to assist them in distinguishing between the original and genuine mixture and the numerous imitations and substitutes which continue to sprout up in different points of the country, the names and whereabouts of such as have as yet been discovered are annexed.

Rowland's Tonic Mixture, by L. S. Comstock & Co., of New York.

Rushton & Aspinwall's Tonic Mixture, by Rushton & Aspinwall, New York.

Green's Tonic Mixture, by Butler & Clay, N. Y.

The Southern Tonic, by Coster & Coxe, Alabama.

Marshall's Tonic Mixture, by Charles Marshall, Philadelphia.

Cave & Schaffer's Tonic Fever and Ague Mixture, by Cave & Schaffer, Philadelphia.

The public may be saved from uncertainty as to the genuineness of ROWAND'S TONIC MIXTURE, by calling upon his authorized agents throughout the country, or upon application to the proprietor.

JNO. R. ROWAND, M. D.

260 Market street, Philadelphia.

February 23. 32tf

The Mutual Insurance Company of Fayetteville.

APPLICATIONS for Insurance against Fire will be received by the Secretary, from and after the 10th day of May, 1837.

A copy of the Charter will be furnished those who desire to examine the principle upon which the Company is formed, on application to the Secretary.

C. P. MALLETT, Pres'dt.

W. WINSLOW, Sec'y.

May 9, 1837. 40tf

GLAD TIDINGS.

Peters' Vegetable PILLS,

HAVING stood the test of experience, are recommended to the Public as decidedly superior to any combination of Medicine ever offered to the American People. The proprietor of these pills, being a regular bred physician, and having practised his profession extensively for many years in different climates, is enabled to offer to the afflicted invalid a medicine on the effects of which he is willing to risk his reputation.

He does not pretend that they are a positive cure, or even beneficial in every complaint, but he most firmly believes that in all diseases where a cathartic or an aperient medicine is needed, they will be found far superior to any of those drastic purgative medicines which are so much puffed in the public prints as purifiers of the blood. When taken according to the directions accompanying them, they are highly beneficial in the prevention and cure of bilious fevers, fever and ague, dyspepsia, liver complaints, sick headache, jaundice, asthma, dropsy, rheumatism, enlargement of the spleen, piles, cholic, female obstructions, heart burn, nausea, furred tongue, distension of the stomach and bowels, incipient diarrhœa, flatulence, habitual costiveness, loss of appetite, blotched or sallow complexion, and in all cases of torpor of the bowels, where a cathartic or an aperient is needed. They are exceedingly mild in their operation, producing neither nausea, griping, nor debility.

Wherever these pills have been once introduced into a family they become a standing remedy, and are called for again and again, which is sufficient proof of their good qualities.

Perhaps no article of the kind has ever been offered to the Public supported by testimonials of a character so decisive, from sources as respectable, or that has given more universal satisfaction.

They have the testimony of the whole medical profession in their favor, while not a single case of ill consequences or inefficiency can be alleged against them.

Hundreds and thousands bless the day they became acquainted with Peters' Vegetable Pills, which, in consequence of their extraordinary goodness, have attained a *popularity unprecedented* in the history of *medicine*.

The very circumstance alone, that *physicians* in every part of the Union, (but more especially in the Southern States, where they have long been in use,) are making free use of them in their practice, *speaks volumes* in their praise. Add to this the fact that all who use, invariably recommend them to their friends, and the testimony in their favor is almost irresistible. As an anti-bilious remedy, and to prevent costiveness, they have no rival. One fifty cent box will establish their character, and prove that there is truth even in an advertisement.

Prepared by Joseph Priestly Peters, M. D. at his institution for the cure of obstinate diseases by means of vegetable remedies, No. 129 Liberty street, New York. Each box contains 40 pills.—Price 50 cents.

For sale by

E. J. HALE.

Fayetteville, May 9, 1837.

☞ I am at present receiving South Carolina Notes in payment for Goods.

23tf. JOHN McARN.

JEREMIAH KYLE

HAS JUST RECEIVED a large and splendid supply of

SPRING GOODS,

The principal part of which were purchased by the Package,—among which are

850 pieces Calicoes, 275 pieces Ginghams,
175 pieces French Muslins, elegant Muslin Capes,
120 pieces Irish Linen, Table Covers from 6-4 to 12 4,
8-4 Linen Diaper, Long Lawns, Bird's eye Diaper,
250 pieces blue and grey Drills, Rouen Cassimere,
Crape Camlet and Princetta,
185 pieces Linen Drilling, very cheap,
Belt, Cap and Bonnet Ribbons,
Superfine blue, black, green, olive & claret Cloth,
Do. Cassimeres, striped, checked, and plain,
25 pieces 6-4 French Bombazine, some extra sup.
3 4, 7-8, 4 4 and 6 4 brown & bleached Damasks,
Plaids and Apron Checks,
Thread Edging and Lace, Bobbinet do,
With many other articles in the Dry Goods line, in all about

315 PACKAGES.

Country Merchants and others wishing to purchase by Wholesale or Retail, will please call and examine the Goods.

April 3, 1837. 35tf

WHOLESALE STORE.

300 PACKAGES

JUST RECEIVED by the Subscribers, in addition to their former Stock, making the most complete assortment ever offered in this Market, consisting of

English, French, India and American GOODS,

Hardware, Cutlery, Saddles and Bridles, Groceries, &c. &c.

—AMONG WHICH ARE—

15 HHDS. Porto Rico SUGAR,
4 do prime St. Croix do,
10 barrels Loaf and Lump do
100 bags prime Rio Coffee,
20 hhds. Crockery, (ass'rtd for the country,)
100 cases Men's fashionable Hats,
20 do Drab and Black Negro do,
40 do Ladies' Bonnets, newest style,
30 do Mens' & Womens' Shoes & Brogans,
25 do Cotton and Wool Cards,
30 boxes Tin Plate,
20 do 8 × 10 and 10 × 12 Window Glass,
20 dozen Collins & King's Axes,
20 do Coffee Mills,
100 casks Nails, assorted,
100 dozen Weeding Hoes,
500 pair bright and blue Trace Chains,
20 dozen Scythes and Straw Cutters,
20 do Shovels and Spades,

Bags Pepper, Spice and Ginger, Powder, Shot, Lead, Smiths' Anvils and Vises, Madder, Camphor, Cinnamon, Nutmegs, Starch, Brimstone, Salts, Saleratus, Gun Powder, Hyson and Young Hyson Tea, Essences, Patent Medicines, &c. and other articles too numerous to mention,—at WHOLESALE for *CASH*, good Paper, or Country Produce.

Call and examine.

NOTT & STARR, *Hay Street.*

Fayetteville, March 29, 1837. 34tf

JUST received, Three Experiments of Living, and the Sequel to do.; Fourth Experiment of Living; Means without Living; the Pickwick Club; Mason's Farrier, Bell's Engravings of the Arteries; Comstock's Botany.

LAW.—Adams on Ejectment; Archbold's Criminal Pleadings; Selwyn's Nisi Prius.

E. J. HALE.

June 21, 1837. 46tf.

Private Sale.

A NEW and elegant BAROUCHE and Harness, brass mounted, original cost $675, will be sold low for cash. Apply to

THOS. SANDFORD & CO.

June 20, 1837. 46tf.

Beckwith's Anti-Dyspeptic PILLS.

THEY are neatly put up in tin boxes, with an envelope containing directions for their use. Price 50 cents per box, for sale, wholesale and retail, at the Drug and Medicine Store of

THOS. J. JORDAN,

Green street.

June 1, 1837. 44-tf.

GRAY'S INVALUABLE

OINTMENT,

FOR THE CURE OF

White Swellings, Scrofula and other Tumours, Sore Legs and Ulcers, Old and Fresh Wounds, Sprains and Bruises, Swellings and Inflammations, Scalds and Burns, Women's Sore Breasts, Scald Head, Rheumatic Pains, Chilblains, Tetters, Eruptions, Whitlows, Biles, and external diseases generally.

Price $1 per pot, or $9 per dozen.

ANOTHER GREAT CURE

EFFECTED BY GRAY'S OINTMENT!!

Raleigh, September 21, 1836.

I am now 58 years of age—when in my 17th year, I received a wound in my left leg, which become ulcerated, and continued so until the first of March last. It would occasionally heal up, and then break out again; but most of the time, it was in a very painful condition, the sore having extended to a large size, and become very deep. I tried many remedies to make a cure, without success, until I applied *Gray's Invaluable Ointment*, two pots of which have effectually cured my leg, and reduced it to its natural size. The cure would have been made much sooner, had I strictly attended to the directions for the use of the Ointment; but this I failed to do, while I took much exercise, and very imprudently used tight bandage. My leg has been well for more than six months, during which time I have walked much, yet it remains firm and free from all soreness or inflammation. After having been afflicted for a period of forty-one years, I now enjoy the benefit of a sound leg again.

LEWIS HOLLOMAN.

A fresh supply of the above article just received by

E. J. HALE.

LOST,

BETWEEN Hay Mount and the Court House, a BREAST-PIN, (Gold Stone) with two Doves on the face. The finder will be liberally rewarded by leaving the same at this office, or the store of Mr. Warren Prior.

January 10, 1837. 27tf.

Convention Debates.

THE DEBATES in the Convention for the amendment of the Constitution of North Carolina, for sale, and also for delivery to subscribers in this place and in Bladen and Columbus counties.

E. J. HALE.

February, 1837.

Fayetteville Water Works.

AT A MEETING of the Directors of the Company, this day, Mr. A. J. Erambert was appointed Superintendant of Water Works, in place of G. Deming, Esq., resigned, and is authorized to collect all moneys due the Company for privileges subsequent to July 1st, 1836.

He was also required to enforce the Law against all persons who permit the Water to waste, in consequence of insufficient cocks, or other cause.

E. J. HALE, *President.*

Fayetteville, March 13, 1837.

Blank Warrants

For sale at this Office.

Commission & Forwarding Agency.

THE SUBSCRIBER having established himself in Wilmington for the purpose of transaction the above business, respectfully tenders his services to the public. Goods consigned to him will be forwarded with the utmost dispatch and all necessary particularity observed.—Particular attention will be paid to the sale of Tobacco, Flour, Lumber, Staves, &c. as well as the purchase of Goods. He flatters himself that a knowledge of business, combined with unremitting attention, will secure him a share of public patronage.

WM. O. JEFFREYS.

REFERENCES—O. P. Stark, Nott & Starr, C. T. Haigh, John C. Latta, Jos. Baker, Yarbrough & Ray, W. S. Latta, Henry Horn. *Fayetteville, N. C.* 96-tf.

Dissolution of Copartnership.

THE firm of G. & L. Hurlbutt, was dissolved by mutual consen: on the 8th of Nov. last. All persons indebted to said firm are requested to make immediate payment to A. M. Campbell, who is fully authorised to grant discharges for the same.

GOOLD HURLBUTT.
LEVI HURLBUTT.

January 17. 24-tf.

Notice,

THAT the Subscriber received Letters of Administration on the personal Estate of Matthew Miles Draughon, dec'd, at September term, 1836, of Cumberland County Court; all persons having claims against the Estate of the said deceased, are hereby requested to present them to the Subscriber within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of a recovery—and all persons indebted to said Estate, are requested to pay the Subscriber.

WM. C. DRAUGHON, Adm'r.

September 5, 1836. 5tf.

PROCLAMATION,

By the Governor of North Carolina.

$200 Dollars Reward.

WHEREAS it has been made known to me by the verdict of an Inquest held by the Coroner, that A. G. Keys, of the county of Martin, was recently murdered in said county, and that George W. Coburn, (of the county and State aforesaid,) stands charged with the commission of the said felony; and whereas it is represented that the said George W. Coburn is a fugitive from justice:

Now, therefore, to the end that the said George W. Coburn may be apprehended and brought to trial, I have thought proper to issue this my Proclamation, offering a reward of two hundred dollars, to any person or persons who will apprehend and confine him in the jail, or deliver him to the Sheriff of Martin county; and I do moreover hereby require all officers, whether civil or military, within this State, to use their best exertions to apprehend, or cause to be apprehended, the said fugitive.

Given under my hand as Governor, and the Great Seal of North Carolina, at the city of Raleigh, this 26th May, A. D. 1837.

EDWARD B. DUDLEY.

CHRISTOPHER C. BATTLE, *P. Sec't'y.*

G. W. Coburn is about 30 years of age, about 5 feet 9 inches high, thick set, of an athletic and muscular constitution, complexion rather florid, full face, speaks short and quick when spoken to, with eyes somewhat downcast. It is believed he wore on leaving a blue cloth coat with velvet collar. 44-tf.

NOTICE

ALL persons indebted to the late firm of SMITH & JOHNSON, are hereby notified that the subscriber alone is authorized to settle the same, and it is essential that the accounts should be settled without delay.

DANIEL SMITH.

Fayetteville, January 27. 73tf

HOLBROOK'S BELLS.

For Churches, Manufactories, Plantations, &c.

HOLBROOKS', the most celebrated Bell Founders in this country, having made arrangements with the Subscriber to receive and execute all orders for their Bells of any size, to 2,500 lbs. which they will warrant of the very best sound and quality, not surpassed by any Bells in this country. Also, Town Clocks, Church and Parlour Organs, of superior finish and tones. Orders received and information given by

JAMES MARTINE.

N. B. They will warrant their Bells, and should any fail to give satisfaction, they may be exchanged for another. Also Old Bells recast.

Fayetteville, October 20. 59tf.

French Burr Mill Stones For Wheat, and Cologne Stones for Corn.

HAVING been appointed Agent for the sale of the above Mill Stones in this State, by Messrs. Egenton & Morris, Manufacturers, of Baltimore, I would here inform those wanting the same, that they can be furnished by sending their orders to me at this place. We *warrant* the article to be *genuine;* if it is not, we furnish a new pair in their stead.

C. J. ORRELL,
Brick Buildings, Hay Street.

Fayetteville, Sept. 20, 1836. 8tf.

LEETE & COOK

HAVE just received their FALL AND WINTER supply of

DRY GOODS,

GROCERIES, HARDWARE, Crockery, Hats and Shoes,

Which they offer low for Cash or in exchange for Country Produce.

October 19, 1836. 11tf

Rowand's Tonic Mixture,

FOR THE CURE OF AGUE AND FEVER.

A FRESH SUPPLY of this valuable and popular Medicine. Just received by

E. J. HALE.

December 6, 1836.

Iron and Molasses.

In Store and for Sale by the Subscribers.

20 Tons Swedes Iron, (assorted.)
10 do. English.
40 hhds. prime retailing Molasses.

THOS. SANDFORD & CO.

To Farmers.

JUST RECEIVED, eight and a half tons of the Nova Scotia PLASTER, the best quality for manure. Those that want rich land will do well to apply for this Plaster, as now is the time to use it advantageously. Call on J. E. Patterson, two doors south of the Market.

Fayetteville, March 27, 1837. 34tf.

Just received,

A FEW casks Thomastown Lime, unslacked,
20 barrels calcined Plaister Paris, for plastering or casting,
20 do. Nova Scotia Plaister, prepared for Manure,
Hair and Laths kept constantly on hand.

All of which I will sell low for Cash.

He intends to keep a large and regular supply these articles at all times, and from his experience, for near 20 years as a Bricklayer and Plaisterer, he can always speak confidently as to the *quality* of the articles.

JOHN E. PATTERSON,
3 doors South of the Market House.

February 22, 1837. 29tf

Blanks for sale at this Office.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber has received his Fall supply of Goods embracing a general assortment of

DRY GOODS,

Groceries, Hard-Ware, Cutlery, Crockery, and Glass-Ware.

—ALSO—

FUR HATS, and SEAL SKIN CAPS.

Together with various other articles too tedious to ennumerate all of which will be sold low for Cash or country produce, or on short credit for approved notes. The public are invited to call and examine for themselves.

G. B. ATKINS.
Foot of Haymount.

N. B.—A few Hhds. and pipes of fourth proof French Brandy, Gin, Rum, and H. Gin, Maderia, Malaga and Champaign Wines, N. E. Rum, back country Whiskey and Brandy, &c.

G. B. ATKINS.

Oct. 5. 9-tf.

NEW GOODS.

THE SUBSCRIBERS are now receiving a general assortment of

Dry Goods.

—ALSO—

HARDWARE, CROCKERY and GLASSWARE.

GROCERIES, DYE STUFFS, &c.,

To which the attention of the public is respectfully invited.

HOOPER & MAC LAURIN.

September 20, 1836. 7tf

The Subscriber

IS just receiving at his Grocery Store, on Hay street, a fresh supply of

CONFECTIONARIES,

Lemon Sirup, fresh Lime Juice, French Brandy, Holland Gin, warranted genuine, Madeira, Sherry and Malaga Wines, Old Jamaica Rum,

And every article in the Grocery line, which will be sold at reduced prices.

T. J. JORDAN.

Steamer Cotton Plant.

THE new Steamer *Cotton Plant*, in connection with suitable Tow Boats, will commence operating on the Cape Fear River in fifteen or twenty days. The Proprietor is now constructing on the River bank a commodious Warehouse, where Goods and Merchandize, to and from the Interior, may be stored, free of charge and in comparative safety from the danger of Fire. Such fixtures will be connected with the Warehouse as to land Goods in better order than formerly, and without incurring the expense of drayage. The Cotton Plant is entirely new, with a draft of water adapted to the River navigation, and offers to the public the surest and most convenient mode of Transportation. Goods and Merchandize will be received and forwarded at the customary rates by

DOYLE O'HANLON,
Agent at Wilmington, N. C.
THOS. SANDFORD & CO.,
Agents at Fayetteville, N. C.

Fayetteville, March 10, 1837. 32tf

NEW BOOKS.

LIFE OF AARON BURR; Henrietta Temple, by the author of Vivian Grey; Wordsworth's Poems; Dutchman's Fireside, by Paulding; Book of St. Nicholas; Mrs. Heman's Poems; Parting Gift; Campbell's Poems; Sacred Poetry; Judge Tucker's Life of Jefferson; Spurzheim's Phrenological Works; History of China; Midshipman Easy; Rienzi; Morton's Illustrations of Consumption; Gray's Operative Chemist; Suddard's British Pulpit; Taylor's Holy Living and Dying; Girl's Own Book; Boy's do; Social Choir; Parlour Letter Writer; Preston's Book Keeping; Missouri Harmony; Course of Time; Sword's Almanac; Western Songster; Doane's Magrier's Midwifery; &c. &c. Just received by

E. J. HALE.

March 14, 1837.

NEW GOODS.

THE SUBSCRIBER is receiving a large Stock of GOODS, of every description, which will be sold uncommonly cheap, being bought recently at the New York Auctions.

JOHN McARN.

May 17, 1837. 41tf

Cotton in the Seed.

THE Subscriber wishes to purchase and will receive at his Mill in Fayetteville, Cotton in the seed, and loose unpacked parcels of ginned Cotton, for which the highest market prices will be paid in money, or exchanged for Thread, from No. 4 to 16 inclusive.

C. P. MALLETT.

August 15, 1836. 2tf

Notice.

ALL those indebted to me are requested to settle the same with Edmund Blake, by the first of May next, or they may expect their notes or accounts to be placed in the hands of an officer for collection, as no longer indulgence can be given

GEO. C. McNEILL.

April 11th, 1837. 36 tf.

ICE.

PERSONS wishing *ICE* can be supplied every day (Sundays excepted) during the Season, from 4 to 6½ o'clock, A. M., and at no times during the day unless in cases of sickness. All quantities less than a peck will be sold by the pound. Cash is expected on delivery.

THOMAS COCHRAN.

May 5, 1837. 40tf

BEEF and MACKEREL.

FOR Sale by the Subscribers,
30 bbls. prime New York BEEF.
30 do. No. 3 MACKEREL.

—ALSO—

10 bbls. White Havana SUGAR.

THOS. SANDFORD & CO.

May 16, 1837.

FOR RENT.

A TWO STORY DWELLING HOUSE, with an excellent Well of water in the yard, and a Garden. Apply to

JOHN McARN.

May 17, 1837. 41tf

Office of the Fayetteville and Western Rail Road Company, May 22, 1837.

AT a meeting of the Board of Directors held this day.

Resolved, That in order to complete the Survey and examination of the country, now *nearly finished*, an Instalment of One Dollar on each Share be called for, payable on or before the 20th day of June. By the order of the Board,

E. L. WINSLOW, Pres't.

The Salisbury papers, Wilmington Advertiser, Lincoln Transcript, and Rutherford Gazette will give this notice three insertions. 43tf.

Murrell and Crockett.

A NEW supply, just received by

E. J. HALE.

June 21, 1837. 46tf.

To Hire.

A LIKELY Negro Girl, a good house servant. Apply at this office.

July 3, 1837. 48-tf.

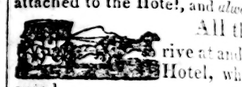
LAFAYETTE HOTEL

Fayetteville, North Carolina.

THE Subscriber having purchased of Joshua W. Cochran, the unexpired lease of the Lafayette Hotel, gives notice that he is now prepared to accommodate Boarders and Travellers. The House is commodious, well furnished, and calculated for private families, as it has been for the purpose for which it is intended. The Parlours are well furnished, and calculated for private families. Stables, spacious, and shall be well supplied.

The Subscriber feels grateful to the friends of the patronage which the Hotel has already received, and will endeavor by care and attention to the comfort of his guests, to merit and receive a continuation of the same.

Cold and Warm Baths attached to the Hotel, and *always* in order.



All the Stages arrive at and depart from the Hotel, where seats can be secured.

THOMAS COCHRAN.

October 1, 1835.

Sugar, Coffee, Molasses,

RECEIVED per steamer Clarendon, from Wilmington, and for sale by the subscriber, corner of Hay and Maxwell streets.

200 Bags Rio COFFEE,
30 bbls. do. do.
70 hhds. Molasses,
30 do. Sugar,
30 bbls. Loaf, do.
75 kegs Nails,
20 bbls. Copperas.

Pepper, Spice, Ginger, Indigo, Brimstone, Starch, Rope, Bagging, Malaga Wine, Glass 8 × 10 *and* 10 × 12, *Hollow Ware, Weeding Hoes, Iron*, &c. &c.

—ALSO—

20 Bozes TOBACCO,
30 bbls. Apple Brandy,
20 do. Whiskey.

WILLKINGS & BRO.

September 7, 1836.

SOUTHERN TONIC COSTER & COXE

AGUE AND FEVER

And every sympton of general debility speedily and permanently cured.

COSTER & COXE

ORIGINAL

SOUTHERN TONIC

COSTER & COXE, the inventors of this celebrated medicine, from a long residence in the South, and from the nature of their practice, have been brought immediately in contact with the Ague and Fever in its most obstinate form, and have frequently been compelled to resort to the entire want of success in the practice of the most skilful Physicians. The usual and established mode of treating this disease has been, to first evacuate the stomach and bowels, and then to have recourse to the use of Tonics—of which class of Medicines there is a very great variety have been recommended to the Public—all of which have had their advocates, and that which has been by far the most popular one, has been Peruvian Bark and its preparations, particularly that of *Quinine*. There are insurmountable objections to the administration of Quinine, as to most individuals, (when taken in a salutary point,) it produces a roaring in the ears, nausea, and a headach, very similar to a bilious headach; and when it effects a cure it is seldom permanent. It was the hope of remedying this state of things that induced us to prepare the "Southern Tonic," and we are happy to say that its success has surprised *even us*. As to the use of Arsenic, Mercury, or any thing *in the shape* of a Tonic, to the human constitution in it, there can be no objection to the administration of the Southern Tonic to the most tender infant; indeed we have found the most delicate and effective remedy known in those cases of Disorganized Stomach and Bowels, and of general debility which frequently present themselves in children.

We subjoin the opinions of a few out of many.

From Col. John B Hogan, Collector of the port of Mobile—formerly Senator from the county of Mobile, Baldwin, &c. Acting Assistant Inspector General of the Army in the Creek Campaign, &c.

Mobile, August

GENTLEMEN—During the late Creek war I was attacked violently with Bilious Fever, which for several days confined me to my quarters at Tallassee. Your "Southern Tonic" was recommended to me, and my friend Mr. Bussey, actually rode from Tallassee to Montgomery and back in one day to procure a bottle, which entirely relieved me, and enabled me, before I had taken half the quantity, to proceed on and join the army on the Tallapoosa. Since my return home my son was attacked, and I sent into the city for your Tonic, as I wished to learn there was none for sale in Mobile, why not you send some to this place, so that the citizens may enjoy the benefits of the best remedy of the sort I have ever tried? Your attention to this request will confer a favour on the afflicted, and oblige one who has already experienced its beneficial effects.

Your obedient servant,

JOHN B. H.

Montgomery, June

Messrs. Coster & Coxe—GENTLEMEN—I have used your Southern Tonic with unparalleled success. I cured four cases of Ague and Fever permanently with *one bottle* of this invaluable medicine.

JESSE H. M.

From our representative to the Legislature, Jno. A. Campbell.

GENTLEMEN—No medicine stands higher in my estimation as your Southern Tonic for the cure of Ague and Fever. I used it at the advice of my family Physician, with unparalleled its effects upon more recent cases have been equally gratifying. Yours, truly,

JNO. A. CAM.

From Major J. B. MORSE.

DEAR SIRS—I had been afflicted with Ague and Fever for a long time, and although remedies which were prescribed gave temporary relief, yet none removed the cause of disease, and thereby permanently cured me. I used your Southern Tonic. I did so, and had the great confidence in it, and as I was recommended it in cases of debility, weakness, and inactivity of the digestive organs, I induced my wife, who had been labouring under these symptoms for a year or more, to use it. She used one bottle with some evident increase of health, and few bottles more, in moderate doses entirely cured her.

Respectfully, yours,

J. B. M.

☞ A supply of the above Medicine just received, on consignment, by E. J. Hale, Fayetteville, N. C. Price $1 00 per bottle, $10 per dozen.

Negroes wanted.

THE Subscriber is desirous to purchase 40 NEGROES, of both sexes, not over thirty years of age, for which the highest cash prices will be given.

NEILL MC

January 12, 1835.